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TABLES

SHOWING THE

EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES

AND THE

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS

FOR THE YEAR

1890;

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF  
THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

TOGETHER WITH TABLES SHOWING THE AVERAGE YEARLY EXTENT UNDER THE  
PRINCIPAL CROPS, AND THE AVERAGE PRODUCE THEREOF IN THE TEN YEARS,  
1880-89; ALSO BEE-KEEPING STATISTICS FOR THE SEASON 1889.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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# AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1890.

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## THE EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES AND THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS ;

WITH

## OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE  
SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IN THE YEAR 1890.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY LAWRENCE, EARL OF ZETLAND,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

Ac.      Do.      Do.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the accompanying tables, concerning the produce of the crops in Ireland in the year 1890.

The tables relating to the acreage under crops laid before your Excellency, in August last, have been carefully revised, and the figures regarding this subject contained in the present Report are as correct as such statistics can reasonably be expected to be.

I hope early next year to have all the available details regarding agriculture in Ireland in 1890 fully arranged and submitted to your Excellency in the usual annual detailed Report on Agricultural Statistics.

The acreage under crops in 1890 compared with 1889, shows, in cereal crops, an increase in wheat of 2,596 acres, while oats exhibits a decrease of 17,939 acres, barley of 3,725 acres, rye of 1,213 acres, and bere of 92 acres. In green crops—potatoes decreased by 6,433 acres, and turnips by 2,527 acres, but there is an increase of 2,436 acres in mangel wurzel. In other crops—flax decreased by 16,756 acres; meadow on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation decreased by 38,424 acres, and meadow on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, by 55,464 acres. Compared with the average acreage for the ten years 1880–1889 there is a decrease in all

the chief crops except rye, mangel wurzel, and hay: rye increased by 4,939 acres, mangel wurzel by 6,332 and hay by 48,677 acres. Wheat shows a decrease of 9,105 acres, oats a decrease of 117,848 acres, and barley a decrease of 2,475 acres. Potatoes have decreased by 29,715 acres, turnips by 3,753 acres, and flax by 22,796 acres.

The yield per acre of cereal crops in 1890, compared with 1889, exhibits a decrease in wheat and barley of 0·7 cwt., and in rye of 1·3 cwt., while there is an increase in oats of 0·4 cwt., and in bere of 0·5 cwt. In other crops—potatoes show a decrease of 1·3 tons; while there is an increase in turnips of 1·3 tons, in mangel wurzel of 0·2 ton, and in flax of 6·1 stones. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation exhibits a decrease of 0·1 ton, and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation shows the same rate in both years. The rates for 1890, compared with the average rates for the ten years 1880–1889, show for cereal crops an increase in wheat of 0·7 cwt. in oats of 1·0 cwt., and in barley of 1·3 cwt., and a decrease in rye of 0·2 cwt., and in bere of 0·3 cwt. In other crops there is a decrease in potatoes of 1·4 tons, while there is an increase in turnips of 2·1 tons, in mangel wurzel of 1·2 tons, in flax of 5·7 stones, and in hay of 0·2 ton.

The produce in 1890, as compared with 1889, shows, in cereal crops, an increase in oats of 163,667 cwts., while there is a decrease in wheat of 22,199 cwts., in barley of 185,265 cwts., and in rye of 34,305 cwts. Potatoes show the large decrease of 1,037,193 tons, while turnips increased by 344,888 tons, and mangel wurzel by 41,442 tons. There is an increase of 835 tons in flax, and a decrease of 120,335 tons in hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, and of 139,676 tons in hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation.

The produce in 1890, as compared with the average produce of the ten years, 1880–1889, shows, in cereal crops, a decrease in wheat of 67,648 cwts.; in oats of 347,059 cwts.; and in bere of 156 cwts.; and an increase in barley of 187,851 cwts., and in rye of 55,552 cwts. In other crops in 1890, as compared with the average, there is a decrease of 1,158,508 tons in potatoes, while there is an increase of 571,208 tons in turnips, of 135,444 tons in mangel wurzel, and of 406,091 tons in hay. Flax exhibits a decrease of 546 tons.

TABLE I.—Showing the average yearly Extent of Land under the principal Crops in the ten years 1880–89; the extent in 1889 and 1890; the Increase or Decrease in the extent under each crop in 1890 compared with 1889; and the extent in 1890 above or below the average for the ten years 1880–89.

Crops.	Average yearly extent in the ten years, 1880–1889.	Extent in 1888.	Extent in 1889.	Increase or Decrease in 1890 compared with 1889.		Increase or Decrease in 1890 compared with the average extent for the 10 years 1880–1889.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat, . . . . .	State Acres. 101,446	State Acres. 89,745	State Acres. 92,341	2,596	.	.	9,105
Oats, . . . . .	1,338,851	1,236,952	1,221,013	.	17,939	.	117,848
Barley, . . . . .	124,533	126,785	122,058	.	3,725	.	2,475
Bere, . . . . .	881	471	579	.	99	.	2
Rye, . . . . .	9,624	15,786	14,573	.	1,213	4,939	.
Potatoes, . . . . .	810,516	737,234	780,801	.	6,433	.	29,715
Turnips, . . . . .	299,139	297,913	295,386	.	2,527	.	3,753
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, . . . . .	40,125	44,021	46,457	2,436	.	6,332	.
Flax, . . . . .	119,592	113,652	96,896	.	16,756	.	22,796
Meadow and Clover, { Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation.	2,044,957	670,342	631,818	.	38,424	48,677	.
		1,517,280	1,461,816	.	55,464		

Tables showing the extent under Crops by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, will be found at pp. 10–11, 14–17. Tables showing the produce of the Crops by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, at pp. 12–13, 18–21.

TABLE II.—Showing the Average Rates of Produce per Acre of the principal Crops for the 10 years 1880-1889; the Average Rates for 1889 and 1890 respectively; the Increase or Decrease in the Rate for each crop in 1890 compared with 1889, and with the Average Rate for the 10 years 1880-1889.

Crops.	Average Rate of Produce per acre for the 10 years 1880-1889.	Average Rate of Produce per acre in 1889.	Average Rate of Produce per acre in 1890.	Increase or Decrease in 1890 compared with 1889.		Increase or Decrease in Rate of Produce in 1890 compared with average Rate for the 10 years 1880-1889.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat, in Cwts.	14.6	16.0	15.3	.	0.7	0.7	.
Oats, "	13.6	14.2	14.6	0.4	.	1.0	.
Barley, "	15.5	17.5	16.8	.	0.7	1.3	.
Barn, "	18.6	15.0	13.6	0.5	.	.	0.3
Rye, "	11.6	12.9	11.8	.	1.3	.	0.2
Potatoes, in Tons.	3.7	3.6	3.3	.	1.3	.	1.4
Turnips, "	12.3	13.1	14.4	1.3	.	2.1	.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root in Tons.	13.1	14.1	14.3	0.2	.	1.2	.
Flax in Stones of 14 lbs.	27.7	27.3	33.4	6.1	.	5.7	.
Hay (in Tons). Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	2.0	2.2	2.1	.	0.1	0.2	.
Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation.		2.2	2.2	.	.		.

TABLE III.—Showing the Average yearly amount of Produce of the principal Crops for the 10 years 1880-1889, the Produce in 1889 and 1890; the Increase or Decrease in 1890 compared with 1889; and the amount of Produce of each Crop in 1890, above or below the Average Amount for the 10 years 1880-1889.

Crops.	Average yearly amount of Produce for the 10 years 1880-1889.	Produce in 1889.	Produce in 1890.	Increase or Decrease in 1890 compared with 1889.		The Produce in 1890 compared with average Produce for the 10 years 1880-1889.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Above.	Below.
Wheat, . . .	Cwts. 1,481,812	Cwts. 1,436,163	Cwts. 1,413,954	Cwts. .	Cwts. 22,190	Cwts. .	Cwts. 67,648
Oats, . . .	18,148,371	17,632,645	17,796,312	163,667	.	.	347,059
Barley, . . .	2,869,406	3,242,522	3,057,237	.	185,285	187,851	.
Barn, . . .	5,278	6,189	5,130	.	1,019	.	156
Rye, . . .	113,578	203,435	169,180	.	34,305	55,552	.
Potatoes, . . .	Tons. 2,908,937	Tons. 2,847,622	Tons. 1,810,429	Tons. .	Tons. 1,037,193	Tons. .	Tons. 1,158,508
Turnips, . . .	3,683,562	3,909,822	4,264,710	344,888	.	571,208	.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	527,637	621,639	648,081	41,442	.	135,444	.
Flax, . . .	20,747	19,366	20,201	835	.	.	546
Hay. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	4,187,819	1,478,344	1,358,009	.	120,335	406,691	.
Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation.		3,375,657	3,235,981	.	139,676		.

## POTATO CROP.

The condition of the potato crop is one of so much importance at the present time, special tables (Tables V. and VI., pp. 22-31) have been compiled, with the view of showing the acreage under each principal kind of potato, and the disease-resisting power of each.

In 1880 a Special Return to Parliament was made as to the acreage under each variety of potato, their yield, and their liability to disease at that time.

Since that period an annual return has been made of the acreage and yield of each variety of potatoes in Ireland, which has been published with the Annual Detailed Report. On this occasion the usual plan has been departed from, and the information given in this return.

As already stated the acreage under potatoes in Ireland in 1890 was 780,801, as compared with 787,234 in the year 1889, showing a decrease of 6,433 acres.

The acreage under each variety of potato, with the percentage to the total, is shown in the following statement:—

	Acre.	Per Cent.		Acre.	Per Cent.
Champions, . . . .	613,700	78.6	Crafts, . . . .	2,805	4.4
Flounders, . . . .	59,500	7.6	Brown Rocks, . . . .	2,415	
Sikerry Blues, . . . .	26,867	3.4	American Roses, . . . .	2,363	
White Rocks, . . . .	16,238	2.1	Leather Coats, . . . .	801	
Magnus Bonanza, . . . .	14,331	1.8	American Whites, . . . .	463	
Kemps, . . . .	8,524	1.1	Red Rocks, . . . .	432	
Scotch Downs, . . . .	7,620	1.0	Green Tops, . . . .	169	
			All Others, . . . .	24,072	

The main feature observable in the foregoing statement is that 78.6 per cent. of the acreage under the potato crop in Ireland consists of Champions, leaving only 21.4 per cent. from all other varieties—the percentage of some of these being so small as to be barely appreciable when put into figures.

The Champion potato was first introduced in quantity into Ireland in the year 1880, after the failure of the potato crop in 1879. Since that year the Champion has constituted the main crop of the country, as shown by the following statement.

TABLE IV.—Showing for the years 1880-90 the total area under potatoes, and the extent under "Champions," with the annual rate of produce of that variety.

YEARS.	Total Area under Potatoes	Area under Champions.	Proportion per cent. under Champions.	Rate of Produce per Acre. CHAMPIONS.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.		Tons.
1880, . . . .	820,651	230,954	28.9	—
1881, . . . .	855,293	540,606	63.2	5.0
1882, . . . .	837,918	592,396	70.7	3.6
1883, . . . .	806,467	641,164	79.6	4.5
1884, . . . .	798,962	637,715	79.8	4.1
1885, . . . .	797,292	635,246	79.7	4.1
1886, . . . .	799,847	638,588	79.8	3.6
1887, . . . .	798,939	634,334	79.5	4.6
1888, . . . .	804,566	626,629	78.1	3.4
1889, . . . .	787,234	625,891	79.5	3.7
1890, . . . .	780,801	613,700	78.6	2.2

From the above it appears that the proportion of Champions planted in Ireland has practically been the same for many years past, while the yield per acre has diminished, pointing to the deterioration of this variety.

A reference to Table V., page 22, where the acreage under potatoes is set out for each variety by counties, provinces, and for the whole of Ireland, it will be observed that in Ulster a greater number of varieties are planted than in any of the other three provinces, and that especially in the counties of Antrim, Down, Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone, there is less tendency to rely on Champions than in the other counties of Ireland. In Antrim, for instance, Champions constitute little more than one-half of the crop, while in the counties of Mayo, Galway, &c., all but a fractional part of the crop planted this year consisted of Champions.

The disease-resisting power of the different varieties of potato may be fairly tested by the following Table in which the districts are classified for each variety of potato under the following heads:—

1. Where there is under 50 per cent. sound.
2. Where there is 50 per cent. and under 75 per cent. sound.
3. Where the proportion sound is 75 per cent. or upwards.

TABLE V.—SHOWING, by PROVINCES, the NUMBER of CONSTABULARY and POLICE DISTRICTS in which each Variety of POTATO was grown in 1890; with the NUMBER of DISTRICTS in which the estimated proportion of the Crops of each kind which proved "*SOUND*" was:—(a) under 50 per cent.; (b) 50 and under 75 per cent.; (c) 75 per cent. and upwards.

The Total Number of Constabulary and Police Districts in Ireland is 307.\*

PROVINCES AND ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF SOUND POTATOES.	VARIETIES OF POTATO AND NUMBER OF DISTRICTS IN WHICH GROWN.												
	Champion	Fleur-de-lis	Star of Wales	White Russia	Magnolia	Kings	Swedish Queen	Crafton	Barra Bona	Amber	Longer	Amber	Red Jacket
<b>LEINSTER.</b>													
No. of Districts.	15	50	20	25	12	85	25			3	1		
Under 50 per cent. sound.	2	4	4	4	1	7	6						
50 per cent. and under 75 per cent.	48	37	16	14	4	12	21						
75 per cent. and upwards.	5	17	5	7	7	10	18			1	1		
<b>MUNSTER.</b>													
No. of Districts.	68	59	10	20	1	11	18				1		3
Under 50 per cent. sound.	15	6		4		9	1						
50 per cent. and under 75 per cent.	42	35	7	18	1	4	11				1		1
75 per cent. and upwards.	4	19	3	4		4	6						2
<b>ULSTER.</b>													
No. of Districts.	46	40	41	26	20	18	15	7	3	6			3
Under 50 per cent. sound.	6	6	9	4		4	1			1			
50 per cent. and under 75 per cent.	27	35	31	21	4	11	11	6	5	4			1
75 per cent. and upwards.	13	6	19	18	16	3	4	1	2	1			2
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>													
No. of Districts.	39	24	17	25	3	12	16			2			2
Under 50 per cent. sound.	14	7	0	15	1	6	3			1			
50 per cent. and under 75 per cent.	25	14	1	10	2	7	0			1			
75 per cent. and upwards.		7	0	2	1		1						2
<b>IRELAND.</b>													
No. of Districts.	203	137	68	105	46	76	66	7	3	14	2		5
Under 50 per cent. sound.	41	31	11	33	2	16	10			2			
50 per cent. and under 75 per cent.	139	114	45	61	16	40	42			12			2
75 per cent. and upwards.	40	49	12	32	24	17	14	1	1	1	1		3
<b>PROPORTIONAL QUANTITY OF SOUND POTATOES in every 100 Districts in which the several varieties were grown.</b>													
<b>IRELAND.</b>													
Under 50 per cent. sound.	20.2	13.9	16.0	21.0	4.3	21.0	15.2			14.3			40.0
50 and under 75 per cent. sound.	69.6	62.0	61.1	67.0	67.6	67.6	67.6	62.7	62.7	67.3	60.0		100.0
75 per cent. and upwards.	10.2	24.1	22.9	12.0	28.3	11.4	17.2	37.3	37.3	18.4	39.9		60.0

\* Including three Belfast Town Districts from which "Nil" Returns were received.

Although these figures cannot be considered as mathematically accurate, being founded on estimates made by personal observation, not by weighing the potatoes themselves, nevertheless they may be considered as substantially correct and quite suitable for practical purposes.

With the view of showing the comparative disease-resisting power of the different varieties, the results set out at the foot of the above Table have been arranged from the

highest to the lowest, under each of the three degrees of freedom from disease, with the following results.

75 per cent. and upwards sound.			50 and under 75 per cent. sound.			Under 50 per cent. sound.		
1	Magnum Bonams, in	66.7	Green Tops, .	in	100.0	Red Rocks, .	in	40.0
2	Leather Coats, "	50.0	Cruffes, .	"	85.7	Kemps, .	"	25.0
3	Skerry Blues, .	56.4	Champions, .	"	67.0	White Rocks, .	"	21.0
4	Brown Rocks, .	53.3	Brown Rocks, .	"	68.7	Champions, .	"	20.2
5	American Roses, .	58.5	Scottish Downs, .	"	62.6	Scottish Downs, .	"	15.7
6	Flounders, .	57.8	Flounders, .	"	61.0	American Roses, .	"	14.3
7	Kemps, .	53.4	Red Rocks, .	"	60.0	Skerry Blues, .	"	12.5
8	Scottish Downs, .	51.7	White Rocks, .	"	58.0	Flounders, .	"	11.2
9	White Rocks, .	51.0	American Roses, .	"	57.3	Magnum Bonams, .	"	5.5
10	Cruffes, .	14.3	Kemps, .	"	52.6			
11	Champions, .	12.6	Skerry Blues, .	"	51.1			
12	—	—	Leather Coats, .	"	50.0			
13	—	—	Magnum Bonams, .	"	27.6			

per cent. of the Districts in which grown.

per cent. of the Districts in which grown.

per cent. of the Districts in which grown.

It would seem from these statements that too much reliance has been placed on the Champion potato. When reporting on the subject in the Detailed Annual Report for 1881 I mentioned that "It is a matter for practical agriculturists to seriously consider whether it is advisable for the Irish farmers to run the risk of having such a large stake in one variety of potato." I understand that there is an impression among some experienced agriculturists that the Champion potato is losing the productive and disease-resisting power which it possessed in such a marked degree ten years ago.

### *Bee-keeping Statistics for the Season, 1889.*

The inquiries made in the preceding four years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated this year with reference to the season of 1889, and the results will be found set forth in Tables VI. and VII., on pages 9 and 32.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been an increase of 11.2 per cent. in the number of swarms at work, and an increase of 29.4 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1889, as compared with the preceding year.

From the Table on page 9 it will be seen that there were 29,396 swarms at work in Ireland during the season 1889, of which 9,778 were located in the province of Leinster; 7,141 in Munster; 9,922 in Ulster; and 2,555 in Connaught. Of the 29,396 swarms, 10,822 were at work "in Hives having Movable Frames," and 18,574 "in other Hives."

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 424,588 lbs.; of this, 133,494 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 112,343 lbs. in Munster; 132,960 lbs. in Ulster; and 45,791 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 424,588 lbs., 218,508 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Frames," and 206,080 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 227,046 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 197,542 lbs. "Section Honey."

The average number of lbs. of honey to each hive having a movable frame was, for the whole of Ireland 20 lbs.; in Leinster 20 lbs.; in Munster 20 lbs.; in Ulster 19 lbs.; and in Connaught 23 lbs. The average number of lbs. to each of the other hives was, for Ireland 11 lbs.; in Leinster 10 lbs.; in Munster 14 lbs.; in Ulster 10 lbs.; and in Connaught 14 lbs. The average quantity produced in all hives was, in the whole of Ireland 14 lbs.; in Leinster 14 lbs.; in Munster, 16 lbs.; in Ulster, 13 lbs.; and in Connaught, 18 lbs.

The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1889-90, amounted to 24,665; of which 9,994 were in hives having movable frames, and 14,671 in other hives. See Table on page 32.

According to the returns collected there were 7,536 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1889; of which 2,681 lbs. were from hives having movable frames, and 4,855 lbs. from other hives.

The Returns received in 1889 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1888 as 26,447; the quantity of honey as 328,092 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1888-9 as 21,486; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1888 as 7,751 lbs.



The following Table shows, by Provinces, the number of Swarms at Work and the Quantity of Honey produced during the season 1889 :—

TABLE VI.—Showing the Number of SWARMS at Work and the Quantity of Honey Produced.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.		No. of SWARMS at WORK.			HONEY PRODUCED in LBS.							Average No. of LBS. of Honey to each SWARM.		
		In River having Movable Frames.	In other Rivers.	Total.	In River having Movable Frames.			In other Rivers.			General Total.	In River having Movable Frames.	In other Rivers.	In all Rivers.
					Bee.	Section.	Total.	Bee.	Section.	Total.				
LEINSTER PROVINCE.														
County.	265	224	490	577	3,163	4,006	1,129	220	1,319	5,415	17	6	21	
County.	155	66	221	1,679	2,096	3,755	129	224	354	4,107	16	5	16	
Kildare	214	271	485	1,016	2,165	3,181	1,441	736	2,177	5,358	15	8	12	
Kilkenny	306	1,847	2,153	1,087	3,421	4,508	5,812	15,140	22,952	23	11	13		
King's	312	776	1,088	2,105	5,844	7,949	1,311	1,311	2,622	10,571	24	20	14	
Louth	27	34	61	51	451	502	502	335	4,221	5,184	26	12	14	
Long	299	321	620	1,239	4,304	5,543	1,234	1,234	2,468	7,981	25	11	18	
Monaghan	415	753	1,168	4,515	7,465	11,980	3,914	1,254	5,168	17,148	24	9	13	
Queen's	276	430	706	1,200	5,444	6,644	2,037	789	2,826	9,470	10	8	11	
Westmeath	263	624	887	2,153	4,673	6,826	3,461	1,155	4,616	11,522	22	9	15	
Wexford	347	636	983	2,083	4,520	6,603	1,202	5,525	6,727	13,150	19	13	15	
Wicklow	478	254	732	1,873	6,055	7,928	4,814	606	5,420	13,348	16	8	12	
Total.	2,030	6,286	8,316	30,735	70,416	101,151	44,237	15,425	59,662	160,813	20	10	14	
MUNSTER PROVINCE.														
County.	276	426	702	593	1,837	2,430	4,511	1,688	5,829	8,259	12	11	12	
County.	246	1,409	2,055	7,396	10,724	18,120	15,577	5,446	20,923	36,443	22	15	16	
Kerry	215	321	536	1,000	4,367	5,367	2,344	2,356	4,700	10,067	24	15	19	
Limerick	442	623	1,065	1,125	2,501	3,626	3,734	9,440	13,174	26,314	21	14	17	
Tipperary	351	1,147	1,498	2,003	6,192	8,195	11,121	4,411	15,532	27,343	20	14	18	
Waterford	339	563	902	687	3,993	4,680	6,739	1,065	8,804	12,534	17	10	16	
Total.	2,448	4,089	6,537	15,411	30,871	46,782	44,009	15,322	59,331	112,545	20	14	18	
ULSTER PROVINCE.														
County.	513	479	992	3,119	7,694	10,813	3,225	736	3,961	14,774	25	6	16	
County.	264	469	733	2,141	3,074	5,215	3,290	1,494	4,784	9,999	17	10	13	
County.	195	415	610	1,288	2,635	3,923	1,830	847	2,677	6,599	21	8	11	
County.	388	813	1,201	1,483	5,183	6,666	7,412	2,911	10,323	16,734	16	11	13	
County.	704	712	1,416	4,414	8,954	13,368	4,935	9,028	13,963	27,331	20	9	12	
County.	290	910	1,200	1,008	2,270	3,278	3,425	176	3,601	6,876	18	10	15	
County.	401	461	862	2,084	4,351	6,435	3,469	1,192	4,661	11,096	18	10	15	
County.	215	498	713	1,087	1,441	2,528	5,119	1,645	6,764	9,289	15	14	14	
County.	681	1,155	1,836	4,987	9,289	14,276	8,043	3,544	11,587	26,130	20	10	14	
Total.	3,894	8,118	12,012	27,377	65,117	92,494	43,873	13,593	57,466	132,960	19	10	13	
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE.														
County.	565	534	1,099	4,323	5,933	10,256	3,246	2,670	5,916	21,256	27	14	20	
County.	128	218	346	819	1,596	2,415	3,867	721	3,188	5,844	22	14	17	
County.	155	171	326	1,201	1,536	2,737	1,152	692	1,844	4,186	17	11	14	
County.	167	244	411	1,208	2,175	3,383	4,372	1,023	5,395	9,815	24	17	19	
County.	96	218	314	725	650	1,375	2,042	921	2,963	4,234	18	12	14	
Total.	1,050	1,205	2,255	8,739	10,890	19,629	14,901	5,965	21,196	46,791	23	14	18	
TOTAL OF IRELAND.		10,722	18,274	28,996	74,942	143,506	218,408	102,104	53,976	206,080	20	11	14	

I have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's faithful servant;

THOS. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,

11th December, 1890.

TABLE I.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES.	CEREALS, GRASS, AND FEEDS.										EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Grain.	Fens.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turneps.		
ANTRIM, . . . .	2,114	69,047	203	5	23	1,135	85	79,299	42,673	14,120		
ARMAGH, . . . .	3,379	50,708	191	19	172	169	84	54,503	96,284	7,678		
CARLOW, . . . .	2,230	26,218	5,286	9	5	2	.	27,751	9,015	4,027		
CAYLE, . . . .	470	33,542	20	5	162	3	1	33,215	25,215	3,603		
CLARE, . . . .	9,519	12,530	440	24	1,001	63	10	16,547	21,286	5,501		
CORK, . . . .	12,091	81,775	17,876	8	219	7	2	124,291	60,720	30,690		
DUBLIN, . . . .	245	89,525	1,222	14	1,031	169	167	92,493	45,437	16,127		
DUFF, . . . .	12,544	100,762	800	20	89	390	63	113,540	45,123	10,786		
DUNELM, . . . .	4,200	12,490	1,591	5	114	19	83	18,306	5,260	2,422		
FERRISBURGH, . . . .	397	13,420	37	23	222	12	1	20,712	15,086	8,250		
GALWAY, . . . .	3,739	43,350	3,254	30	2,096	26	47	53,281	43,762	12,355		
KERRY, . . . .	2,177	24,117	2,425	4	202	9	15	29,329	20,104	5,535		
KILDARE, . . . .	1,593	20,117	12,745	23	237	26	8	35,787	8,740	16,762		
KILKENNY, . . . .	3,342	31,470	17,533	8	.	8	4	53,374	16,941	5,770		
KING'S, . . . .	693	19,820	18,897	23	745	.	.	39,797	12,060	3,904		
LATHAM, . . . .	34	11,196	13	3	408	2	.	11,639	16,643	1,118		
LIMERICK, . . . .	5,773	16,417	912	2	70	4	.	23,210	18,692	8,103		
LONDONDERRY, . . . .	1,305	71,009	892	1	473	155	6	73,722	21,300	12,911		
LOTHIAN, . . . .	347	12,325	12	7	123	2	.	14,031	11,245	2,254		
LOUTH and DOWN, County of Town.	1,043	24,219	14,803	9	18	29	29	40,134	11,208	8,688		
MAYO, . . . .	1,618	40,634	743	5	3,172	.	33	54,292	46,578	7,829		
MEATH, . . . .	1,418	23,926	1,696	8	211	19	1	26,683	11,194	6,120		
MONTGOMERY, . . . .	520	45,945	556	2	74	32	11	47,151	22,400	9,320		
QUEEN'S, . . . .	567	20,810	32,400	25	22	2	.	48,312	18,460	11,779		
ROSCOMMON, . . . .	437	22,219	161	8	1,221	1	1	24,878	24,510	4,719		
SLEIGH, . . . .	684	16,691	250	11	412	2	1	20,377	18,417	3,310		
TIPPERARY, . . . .	7,632	42,190	21,677	27	188	1	1	71,621	81,288	12,024		
TYRONE, . . . .	1,570	24,535	41	3	420	22	1	26,483	42,046	16,047		
WATERFORD, . . . .	1,426	27,390	1,469	.	45	.	.	30,226	14,118	6,612		
WEXFORD, . . . .	80	17,804	373	4	194	9	.	18,460	10,884	4,673		
WICK, . . . .	4,345	49,985	61,204	.	28	1,279	1	69,340	22,082	17,204		
WICKLOW, . . . .	1,117	23,890	531	3	7	.	.	25,557	19,458	8,243		
PROVINCES.												
LANCASHIRE, . . . .	26,625	227,508	128,079	145	1,828	1,460	123	436,753	151,814	54,739		
NOTTINGHAM, . . . .	21,539	213,065	44,189	65	2,040	84	31	286,963	178,663	72,000		
GLoucester, . . . .	28,096	228,513	4,543	84	2,346	3,109	419	316,600	203,500	55,561		
DERBYSHIRE, . . . .	8,522	144,178	4,737	89	7,329	32	82	163,507	143,413	20,036		
Total, . . . .	92,741	1,321,613	187,830	319	14,072	6,715	655	1,514,734	780,801	282,296		

## EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

IN STATUTE ACRES.												COUNTIES.
CROPS.							REPORT FOR 1890 ONLY.			TOTAL CROPS IN ACRES.		
Barley Wheat and Oats	Cereals and Potatoes	Clover, &c.	Fodder.	Rye.	Other Grass Crops.	Turf.	Flax.	Cereals, Potatoes, and Grass Crops in Statute Acres.	Flax in Statute Acres.		Other Grass Crops in Statute Acres.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
223	80	593	577	48	264	84,840	15,126	34,703	42,016	241,754	ANTRIM.	
758	59	326	278	66	977	88,359	6,807	21,623	21,411	181,563	ARMAGH.	
850	101	785	9	27	581	18,918	.	14,980	18,135	78,593	CARLOW.	
301	53	1,477	88	86	1,535	54,749	8,016	16,666	88,133	160,118	CAVAN.	
2,704	72	1,544	17	10	629	32,640	22	5,101	88,328	132,359	CLARE.	
8,852	463	4,711	1,512	338	2,418	108,802	290	46,580	119,548	468,322	CORK.	
753	55	2,685	992	37	1,080	67,336	7,899	21,781	64,815	284,614	DONNELL.	
949	114	653	583	106	2,154	70,555	14,823	68,439	11,392	282,770	DUBLIN.	
849	66	893	24	3	2,044	14,680	.	13,140	81,845	76,791	DUBLIN.	
743	42	531	33	27	631	21,815	2,438	7,106	54,511	110,170	FERRISBURGH.	
2,441	70	2,191	264	3,016	858	64,464	7	12,126	23,680	285,711	GALWAY.	
2,265	83	4,683	89	246	571	41,204	25	6,791	65,717	153,066	KERRY.	
1,250	83	385	37	167	472	21,080	.	17,611	26,457	111,587	KILBEGG.	
1,676	64	1,743	41	36	411	26,689	.	23,341	28,668	148,543	KILKENNY.	
1,242	83	677	53	590	922	29,286	.	11,667	26,328	116,462	KINSH.	
372	4	1,482	0	18	488	29,036	28	891	48,700	81,329	LEITHEN.	
1,803	194	2,216	40	118	660	29,317	4	7,712	97,557	188,199	LIMERICK.	
288	80	685	125	75	1,203	47,882	14,412	32,270	16,917	154,873	LONDONDERRY.	
462	37	876	48	42	878	15,405	36	5,601	26,460	65,569	LONGFORD.	
501	51	367	118	.	692	21,940	329	18,663	2,488	88,392	LOUTH & DOWNING, County of TOWN.	
718	10	2,168	105	101	1,936	58,626	118	8,669	27,641	188,800	MAYO.	
1,183	110	480	48	66	1,676	20,261	49	18,481	82,511	155,265	MEATH.	
1,047	62	509	180	80	1,668	20,717	8,541	24,885	14,720	180,096	MONTGOMERY.	
1,746	93	810	84	142	209	26,055	.	19,180	26,530	181,680	QUEEN'S.	
818	10	1,914	19	622	665	32,740	3	6,126	39,361	122,319	ROSCOMMON.	
721	41	1,281	28	8	334	21,250	7	4,404	21,816	86,796	SLEIGH.	
2,667	225	3,234	189	297	833	58,468	.	31,312	61,920	231,288	TIPPERARY.	
629	100	1,073	189	58	2,429	68,490	17,207	24,210	89,400	232,813	TYRONE.	
1,201	168	1,768	78	7	818	24,688	.	11,289	11,392	79,114	WATERFORD.	
1,267	115	600	47	263	463	21,582	1	8,798	43,132	80,218	WEXFORD.	
2,126	161	2,603	165	22	678	46,881	85	37,214	26,817	189,528	WICKLOW.	
868	71	703	10	180	542	18,178	1	15,484	42,477	161,718	WICKLOW.	
												PROVINCES.
15,314	1,145	10,675	672	1,074	8,517	284,748	462	197,689	411,917	1,331,691	LEINSTER.	
13,364	1,297	19,084	4,922	1,007	8,523	267,598	281	111,885	401,310	1,167,689	MUNSTER.	
5,928	830	8,000	8,004	590	11,562	432,075	10,010	200,689	347,749	1,741,135	ULSTER.	
4,321	135	12,022	387	8,585	8,616	184,319	163	33,553	254,817	648,961	CONNAUGHT.	
46,437	3,158	45,662	5,925	7,867	28,487	1,214,462	9,806	681,816	1,461,213	4,919,726	TOTAL.	

TABLE II.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES.	PRODUCE OF						
	CORN, GRAIN, AND PULSE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Rye.	Broom.	Pulse.
	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.
ARLUND, . . .	30,735	1,345,920	18,022	77	770	27,359	1,183
ARMAGH, . . .	30,025	883,902	1,125	56	2,620	3,263	1,289
CARLOW, . . .	30,578	225,413	81,507	89	83	86	
CATY, . . .	7,524	328,716	425	91	2,291	42	12
CLARE, . . .	26,044	173,595	10,114	229	10,783	1,180	128
CORK, . . .	152,222	1,348,925	263,231	118	2,702	107	64
DONOGAL, . . .	5,626	1,123,500	16,124	208	11,239	3,369	2,336
DUBLIN, . . .	244,287	1,435,629	5,699	240	874	7,292	1,013
DUNDALK, . . .	96,345	220,825	42,877	86	925	283	1,200
FERRARDON, . . .	18,207	283,121	542	285	3,555	182	12
GALWAY, . . .	74,722	601,945	11,556	740	25,122	206	286
KERRY, . . .	35,816	220,918	34,894	80	2,543	185	225
KILBARR, . . .	35,525	367,617	217,159	424	4,577	428	59
KILKENNY, . . .	108,287	462,139	268,443	119		42	72
KING'S, . . .	9,355	325,645	221,423	522	12,118		
LEITHEN, . . .	501	134,855	134	61	3,905	42	
LIMERICK, . . .	70,229	214,291	14,421	32	1,613	92	
LONDONDERRY, . . .	26,252	1,075,247	17,164	3	4,311	2,906	102
LONDONDERRY, . . .	4,588	200,835	293	52	1,364	20	
LOWRY AND DUNDONALD, County of Limerick.	22,152	400,728	265,817	33	315	630	457
MAYO, . . .	23,229	760,543	11,265	54	25,637		271
MEATH, . . .	22,490	420,723	11,430	34	3,183	420	19
MONTAGHAN, . . .	13,139	325,519	13,227	42	1,031	480	144
QUEEN'S, . . .	14,221	331,276	283,769	403	324	22	
ROSCOMMON, . . .	7,135	220,760	3,485	112	16,570	17	11
SLIGO, . . .	7,534	262,820	3,791	125	5,672	22	8
TIPPERARY, . . .	169,186	707,797	462,062	423	1,451	15	15
TYNDAL, . . .	24,057	1,242,515	626	42	5,082	628	12
WATERFORD, . . .	22,578	451,600	21,577		202		
WEXFORD, . . .	1,280	281,262	5,684	67	2,441	22	
WICK, . . .	73,865	401,255	485,427		196	22,552	11
WILLOW, . . .	15,409	238,425	3,800	104	88		
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER, . . .	485,518	4,350,463	2,161,522	2,077	25,548	35,160	1,799
MUNSTER, . . .	489,622	3,214,457	745,299	692	22,514	1,967	425
ULSTER, . . .	421,302	3,735,522	73,264	1,018	22,289	48,668	2,590
CONNAUGHT, . . .	115,427	2,450,730	76,881	1,023	22,403	265	275
TOTAL, . . .	1,411,869	17,756,312	3,657,577	3,120	102,139	85,796	30,293

## PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890.

THE TONS.

Grain Crops.							Flax.	Hay.		COUNTIES.
Wheat.	Barley.	Mixed Wheat and Oats.	Oats and Potatoes.	Cabbages.	Vegetables.	Roots.		Green, White, and Red.	Straw and Stubble.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres of 100.	Tons.	Tons.	
144,938	149,430	8,981	524	1,770	7,825	261	644,729	116,249	128,571	ANTWERP.
18,693	95,798	38,339	466	8,738	2,837	316	224,611	65,711	56,888	ARMAGH.
27,848	65,006	8,854	313	6,788	66	810		29,010	55,445	CARLOW.
25,442	41,269	8,874	457	18,818	881	471	127,138	57,306	187,846	CAYMAN.
35,546	61,864	81,309	599	18,142	122	84	573	11,064	174,686	CLARE.
91,878	225,543	125,973	4,988	36,341	15,107	2,864	7,528	111,448	252,184	CORK.
89,109	225,673	8,913	425	22,330	8,258	673	284,209	37,375	91,878	DONALD.
109,278	221,882	14,814	1,311	7,774	7,324	1,065	275,886	144,790	26,546	DOWRY.
38,492	24,287	14,169	1,088	18,391	178	54		26,816	65,212	DUBLIN.
28,888	64,673	11,388	409	6,189	685	189	68,218	16,992	141,368	FERRAGH.
61,823	137,618	33,719	388	19,740	1,354	21,175	176	25,885	150,156	GALWAY.
25,338	51,432	24,120	717	22,454	523	1,650	886	18,468	165,110	KERRY.
21,698	196,189	21,647	981	4,732	265	2,926		86,547	73,457	KILGARR.
88,794	183,281	23,862	498	14,518	258	127		43,329	78,288	KILKENNY.
38,175	196,548	21,543	714	6,891	372	2,161		26,384	81,878	KING'S.
25,730	14,328	4,301	23	16,540	64	122	781	2,986	127,148	LEITH.
85,628	70,784	24,646	2,170	10,181	440	651	120	17,431	225,825	LIMERICK.
189,134	245,782	8,260	748	5,814	1,048	870	321,577	65,265	86,185	LONDONDERRY.
24,854	29,238	1,348	876	10,937	436	462	1,375	12,864	78,467	LONGFORD.
49,933	163,126	7,734	480	8,718	1,368		18,020	37,537	17,337	LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of York.
78,414	191,301	10,221	68	22,891	670	1,401	8,163	27,367	77,732	MAYO.
25,671	121,782	22,365	1,064	7,314	849	538	1,223	51,222	130,819	MERTH.
49,881	108,661	11,742	425	8,541	719	300	276,782	60,811	86,330	MONAGHAN.
62,466	184,832	24,507	128	9,654	331	1,885		40,221	67,566	QUINN'S.
55,476	81,606	11,838	106	12,837	169	2,926	50	12,955	145,728	ROSCOMMON.
36,626	48,430	16,636	336	16,038	228	36	720	10,536	81,182	SLEIGH.
69,638	196,566	24,373	1,863	20,687	1,649	1,837		65,567	211,168	TIPPERARY.
116,684	223,644	8,610	789	6,123	1,775	272	416,811	78,545	65,987	TYRONE.
21,538	82,267	30,144	1,771	10,769	483	86		28,963	23,292	WATERFORD.
28,203	79,682	16,843	585	19,644	360	2,664	50	17,942	37,458	WEXFORD.
25,654	248,481	45,688	1,629	18,811	954	255	1,930	80,015	67,634	WEXFORD.
21,963	82,822	13,130	484	6,838	38	1,294	50	26,733	85,182	WICKLOW.
										PROVINCES.
201,432	1,488,747	284,186	9,971	110,448	1,078	17,876	14,440	427,719	865,960	LEINSTER.
201,281	867,541	276,999	10,839	159,687	17,822	8,282	9,202	247,461	1,032,308	MUNSTER.
876,415	1,424,067	78,262	2,347	74,581	31,458	4,120	3,204,183	686,987	721,140	ULSTER.
207,581	383,913	71,568	1,128	68,300	2,546	26,711	4,894	74,881	586,643	CONNAUGHT.
1,814,423	4,354,710	663,081	27,286	482,618	34,833	57,889	5,221,929	1,388,699	2,325,563	TOTAL.

TABLE III.—SHOWING BY POOR LAW UNIONS THE EXTENT

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CHIEF									
	Cows, Sheep, and Pigs.								Poultry.	Horses.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Beet.	Potatoes.	Roots.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	205	4,318	7,407	13	9	1	18,794	4,865	3,730	
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	511	13,551	10		2	180	50	1,044	7,220	1,774
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	471	8,320	4,750		2	34	29	13,673	2,006	3,230
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,795	24,119	10		118	89	28	20,002	48,004	4,407
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	25	5,387	26	4	103	2		4,854	4,407	1,752
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,150	10,521	14,208	14	31	2		23,002	4,407	7,220
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	21	7,279						7,220	4,407	7,220
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	75	3,163					33	5,472	5,482	1,101
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	89	4,307	100					5,482	5,482	1,101
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,351	8,130	48					5,482	5,482	1,101
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	3	4,877	479	2	3	271	1	9,186	4,679	1,110
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	133	4,117	5					4,323	4,186	973
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	151	14,020	18					15,116	11,203	964
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	15	16,484	3					16,486	5,611	2,514
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	108	2,740	5	4	100	40		2,115	2,748	580
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	406	475	411					1,362	836	351
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,424	4,675	1,260	3	105	8	10	7,489	3,256	846
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	93	7,714	730					5,542	3,194	1,250
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	846	21,448	12	1	5	7		21,464	5,605	5,122
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	935	7,371	766					3,603	3,602	2,606
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	551	1,611						2,180	2,209	604
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	44	4,104						4,206	4,720	167
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	213	2,882	5				10	2,515	1,783	1,000
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .		3,480	507					4,000	5,624	3,000
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	310	3,740	6,001	1	10			10,772	3,240	3,631
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	353	3,606	46	2	204	2	1	6,217	7,000	740
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1	3,461						3,459	4,264	674
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	2,004	5,070	1,178					3,371	2,410	1,311
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	5,502	14,120	4,765	10	4	2		11,425	7,646	3,600
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	559	3,735	100				2	3,6074	4,613	2,606
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	20	3,376	9					3,368	3,338	409
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	740	6,130	35					6,365	2,731	1,530
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,464	7,212	1,630					11,328	4,884	2,023
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	171	5,667	46	2	186			6,368	5,513	1,017
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	9	15,160	30					15,204	7,600	1,200
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	206	2,430	1,210					3,861	3,204	747
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	26	3,300						3,425	3,673	1,400
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	20	3,350	8	8	110			3,403	3,511	1,400
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	19	2,014	20					3,327	2,734	407
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	331	11,266	21	3	107	1		12,462	10,130	800
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	923	4,133	330	1			27	5,209	1,630	1,140
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	35	3,464	17					3,183	6,012	1,410
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .		2,177	272	2	600			3,000	3,729	311
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	2,751	6,525	67	2	10			5,606	4,523	1,000
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	229	11,677	1					11,635	6,025	1,791
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,208	3,044	1,830					7,139	3,301	2,132
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	418	2,264	1					4,311	3,774	1,000
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,304	3,510	10					4,744	2,277	800
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	22	15,221	691				24	16,647	9,673	3,511
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	737	12,344	5	2	127	4		13,250	7,600	2,400
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	80	10,000	5					10,796	7,001	1,512
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	641	14,364	2,375				2	17,627	8,004	4,000
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	618	689	87					1,288	1,100	400
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,311	2,283	101				3	2,756	2,410	807
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	14	2,440	15					2,501	1,726	1,000
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	62	2,930	166					3,620	2,900	335
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	68	4,699	62	4	205	27	1	5,672	4,400	800
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	7,296	20,313	49	14	38	63	33	33,371	13,602	4,573
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	552	7,817	3,610					14,532	7,501	3,511
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	113	4,773	400	4	104			5,407	3,700	1,201
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,284	2,321	410				42	4,304	1,610	213
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	578	2,000	60				4	2,210	1,200	300
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	583	14,191	7,010	8	16	4		22,610	8,317	4,203
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	8	4,670	60	4	179	1	4	4,808	3,671	1,000
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	423	16,616	16	1	32	3		17,004	6,000	2,000
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	311	8,814	800					9,233	3,500	1,210
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	628	5,679	7	1	24	2		6,206	3,330	1,000
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	279	5,540	15	1	1			5,540	1,210	672
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	193	6,004	1,235	6	335			8,148	5,000	2,200
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	468	2,376	26	2	35	18	8	3,603	2,770	1,000
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	2,607	10,701	10,715				1	11,171	6,732	5,210
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	175	7,603	3	11	26	2		7,907	6,000	1,000
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	120	8,47	68	7	176	3		1,200	4,500	501
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	678	13,364	225					14,223	4,331	3,004
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,729	5,614	781	14	275	25	41	8,400	6,730	2,807
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .		6,222	6					6,200	4,601	1,022
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .		2,100	151					2,100	8,000	400
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	107	1,201	20					1,200	1,774	501
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,481	10,637	1,276			115		14,230	4,107	2,001
ADRIANSTOWN, . . . . .	1,461	2,000	900				1	3,370	3,427	1,403

## OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890.

IN HECTARES.

GREEN CROPS.								EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.			TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	FOODSTUFFS ESTIMATED.
Barley Wheat Oats Rye Malt Potatoes Turnips Peas Beans Clover Lucerne Grass Sedges Mosses Other Crops	Barley Wheat Oats Rye Malt Potatoes Turnips Peas Beans Clover Lucerne Grass Sedges Mosses Other Crops	Barley Wheat Oats Rye Malt Potatoes Turnips Peas Beans Clover Lucerne Grass Sedges Mosses Other Crops	Barley Wheat Oats Rye Malt Potatoes Turnips Peas Beans Clover Lucerne Grass Sedges Mosses Other Crops	Barley Wheat Oats Rye Malt Potatoes Turnips Peas Beans Clover Lucerne Grass Sedges Mosses Other Crops	Barley Wheat Oats Rye Malt Potatoes Turnips Peas Beans Clover Lucerne Grass Sedges Mosses Other Crops	Barley Wheat Oats Rye Malt Potatoes Turnips Peas Beans Clover Lucerne Grass Sedges Mosses Other Crops	Barley Wheat Oats Rye Malt Potatoes Turnips Peas Beans Clover Lucerne Grass Sedges Mosses Other Crops	Area	Area	Area		
250	44	251	7	71	46	97.6			6,810	6,875	13,685	ARRESTED.
20	3	23	5	218	120	10,000	2,450	11,450	11,320	22,770	44,540	ARRESTED.
206	19	121	26	114	114	6,120	2	6,122	6,040	12,160	24,320	ARRESTED.
300	25	325	200	50	380	10,040	3,820	13,860	13,800	27,660	55,320	ARRESTED.
437	11	448	31	304	407	7,230		7,230	7,050	14,280	28,560	ARRESTED.
374	47	421	29	55	101	13,030		13,030	12,770	25,800	51,600	ARRESTED.
20	2	22	41	10	221	5,940	1,000	6,940	6,830	13,770	27,540	ARRESTED.
161	2	163	22	4	146	7,100	89	7,189	7,010	14,200	28,400	ARRESTED.
300	9	309	161	5	345	55		55	54	108	216	ARRESTED.
260	2	262	9	44	331	7,490		7,490	7,370	14,860	29,720	ARRESTED.
16	0	16	45	30	17	3,710	1,350	5,060	4,990	9,950	19,900	ARRESTED.
228	20	248	162	40	268	4,940	1	4,941	4,860	9,800	19,600	ARRESTED.
26	1	27	39	5	41	13,130	6,470	19,600	19,320	38,920	77,840	ARRESTED.
47	3	50	47	34	10	20		20	19	39	78	ARRESTED.
112	5	117	11	3	100	4,900	280	5,180	5,090	10,280	20,560	ARRESTED.
80	6	86	70	5	2	30		30	29	59	118	ARRESTED.
219	115	334	13	6	299	4,870		4,870	4,780	9,650	19,300	ARRESTED.
294	34	328	4	8	187	5,670	1	5,671	5,580	11,260	22,520	ARRESTED.
45	3	48	35	30	30	12,300	4,200	16,500	16,340	32,680	65,360	ARRESTED.
619	26	645	170	10	770	7,480	24	7,504	7,420	14,840	29,680	ARRESTED.
167	9	176	19	6	45	5,340	1	5,341	5,260	10,600	21,200	ARRESTED.
64	1	65	127	1	131	5,490	4	5,494	5,410	10,820	21,640	ARRESTED.
75	12	87	65	28	484	5,870	253	6,123	6,040	12,180	24,360	ARRESTED.
470	34	504	59	97	57	6,570		6,570	6,490	13,060	26,120	ARRESTED.
210	19	229	4	10	240	6,890	5	6,895	6,810	13,620	27,240	ARRESTED.
228	7	235	2	15	100	6,160	1	6,161	6,080	12,240	24,480	ARRESTED.
221	10	231	3	92	4	24		4	3	7	14	ARRESTED.
602	40	642	7	50	310	12,610		12,610	12,530	25,140	50,280	ARRESTED.
110	49	159	36	31	205	7,030	514	7,544	7,460	14,920	29,840	ARRESTED.
145	4	149	6	5	155	6,300	2	6,302	6,220	12,440	24,880	ARRESTED.
401	22	423	84	15	155	5,070		5,070	5,000	10,000	20,000	ARRESTED.
310	43	353	7	7	3	7,970		7,970	7,890	15,780	31,560	ARRESTED.
43	4	47	28	3	31	7,100	7	7,107	7,020	14,040	28,080	ARRESTED.
30	2	32	6	2	133	5,410	3,350	8,760	8,680	17,360	34,720	ARRESTED.
125	6	131	1	23	3	3,000	1,100	4,100	4,020	8,040	16,080	ARRESTED.
4	2	6	19	10	31	5,110	1,100	6,210	6,130	12,260	24,520	ARRESTED.
55	4	59	6	72	360	10,310	3	10,313	10,230	20,460	40,920	ARRESTED.
140	30	170	1	1	2	5,720		5,720	5,640	11,280	22,560	ARRESTED.
260	8	268	19	22	337	12,070	1,010	13,080	12,990	25,980	51,960	ARRESTED.
36	17	53	2	6	179	5,740		5,740	5,660	11,320	22,640	ARRESTED.
74	1	75	32	113	113	8,830		8,830	8,750	17,500	35,000	ARRESTED.
160	7	167	1	62	47	4,710		4,710	4,630	9,260	18,520	ARRESTED.
604	24	628	51	7	60	7,200		7,200	7,120	14,240	28,480	ARRESTED.
182	7	189	2	317	7,010	7,010	1,034	8,044	7,960	15,920	31,840	ARRESTED.
326	137	463	18	12	341	7,430	80	7,510	7,430	14,860	29,720	ARRESTED.
237	6	243	8	5	145	1,260	302	1,562	1,540	3,080	6,160	ARRESTED.
120	17	137	2	10	97	3,320		3,320	3,240	6,480	12,960	ARRESTED.
120	20	140	71	28	495	11,740	5,200	16,940	16,860	33,700	67,400	ARRESTED.
120	20	140	28	3	740	10,300	3,400	13,700	13,620	27,240	54,480	ARRESTED.
34	30	64	37	45	208	9,310	4,280	13,590	13,510	27,020	54,040	ARRESTED.
1,050	96	1,146	247	31	653	12,670	49	12,719	12,630	25,260	50,520	ARRESTED.
150	5	155	6	37	17	1,940		1,940	1,920	3,840	7,680	ARRESTED.
291	20	311	7	6	103	3,600		3,600	3,520	7,040	14,080	ARRESTED.
240	20	260	2	28	140	3,300		3,300	3,220	6,440	12,880	ARRESTED.
180	1	181	6	43	3	3,300		3,300	3,220	6,440	12,880	ARRESTED.
80	1	81	7	3	208	5,070	140	5,210	5,130	10,260	20,520	ARRESTED.
570	20	590	105	22	644	18,440	3,960	22,400	22,320	44,640	89,280	ARRESTED.
164	5	169	0	2	430	6,130		6,130	6,050	12,100	24,200	ARRESTED.
167	12	179	3	110	170	5,300	2	5,302	5,220	10,440	20,880	ARRESTED.
170	12	182	7	45	453	3,700		3,700	3,620	7,240	14,480	ARRESTED.
170	12	182	61	1	480	13,830	617	14,447	14,360	28,720	57,440	ARRESTED.
20	12	32	61	4	224	4,750	240	4,990	4,910	9,820	19,640	ARRESTED.
170	40	210	30	4	313	11,450	3,540	15,000	14,920	29,840	59,680	ARRESTED.
181	4	185	34	7	181	5,100	6	5,106	5,020	10,040	20,080	ARRESTED.
173	27	200	9	15	70	2,300		2,300	2,220	4,440	8,880	ARRESTED.
451	10	461	3	300	160	6,570		6,570	6,490	13,060	26,120	ARRESTED.
441	20	461	5	2	300	4,900	2	4,902	4,820	9,640	19,280	ARRESTED.
1,000	1	1,001	43	391	16,710	16,710	430	17,140	17,060	34,200	68,400	ARRESTED.
301	35	336	24	11	314	8,100		8,100	8,020	16,040	32,080	ARRESTED.
426	8	434		1	424	4,030		4,030	3,950	7,900	15,800	ARRESTED.
489	51	540	51	11	541	9,900	86	9,986	9,900	19,800	39,600	ARRESTED.
550	10	560	35	492	300	10,300		10,300	10,220	20,440	40,880	ARRESTED.
60	3	63	22	223	30	5,270	2	5,272	5,190	10,380	20,760	ARRESTED.
107	11	118	43	11	38	18,100	12	18,112	18,030	36,060	72,120	ARRESTED.
501	23	524	30	11	540	2,000		2,000	1,920	3,840	7,680	ARRESTED.
330	6	336	20	110	45	5,040		5,040	4,960	9,920	19,840	ARRESTED.

TABLE III.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT

POOR LAW UNIONS.	CORN, GRASS, AND PASTURE.									EXTENT UNDER CH-PS	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
CHANNING, . . . . .	11	7,725	1	1	24	2	—	8,824	6,275	1,344	
CHANNING, . . . . .	19	14,811	278	4	263	14	6	15,490	8,082	3,160	
CHANNING, . . . . .	79	6,164	2	3	31	5	—	6,453	3,889	369	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1,029	4,745	7	—	8	—	—	4,760	4,282	1,221	
CHANNING, . . . . .	44	6,927	15	2	10	1	—	8,124	3,221	846	
CHANNING, . . . . .	—	1,827	—	—	39	—	—	1,866	9,220	426	
CHANNING, . . . . .	770	3,517	10	—	5	—	—	7,527	8,148	871	
CHANNING, . . . . .	2,337	5,084	4,500	3	—	—	—	18,189	9,077	1,914	
CHANNING, . . . . .	354	100	3	1	35	2	1	1,516	1,041	346	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1	2,695	125	—	10	—	—	2,743	2,226	651	
CHANNING, . . . . .	343	5,589	8	—	22	—	—	5,922	5,363	891	
CHANNING, . . . . .	38	3,474	8	—	1	—	—	3,480	1,227	433	
CHANNING, . . . . .	215	2,078	14	—	—	—	—	3,480	4,026	877	
CHANNING, . . . . .	479	1,986	78	11	391	1	1	2,648	3,256	470	
CHANNING, . . . . .	507	4,010	2,606	3	1	—	—	4,189	3,163	2,136	
CHANNING, . . . . .	368	5,037	15	3	13	593	3	9,277	5,165	1,218	
CHANNING, . . . . .	—	10,544	—	—	1	—	—	10,163	2,001	2,276	
CHANNING, . . . . .	144	19,884	870	—	244	116	6	21,733	6,007	4,670	
CHANNING, . . . . .	367	5,126	472	3	33	10	—	5,699	5,604	1,204	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1,146	10,368	51	—	7	17	7	10,760	5,926	3,301	
CHANNING, . . . . .	267	2,609	25	—	43	—	—	7,137	3,109	1,409	
CHANNING, . . . . .	449	3,767	11	3	33	2	—	6,125	4,390	805	
CHANNING, . . . . .	886	4,254	261	—	311	6	—	1,188	5,189	1,193	
CHANNING, . . . . .	87	28,946	28	—	13	181	10	29,154	7,500	7,233	
CHANNING, . . . . .	166	4,591	13	6	87	—	—	6,264	3,114	914	
CHANNING, . . . . .	563	4,307	73	—	62	—	—	4,667	4,327	1,362	
CHANNING, . . . . .	3,136	11,132	265	1	64	191	55	14,486	3,466	1,187	
CHANNING, . . . . .	379	7,490	80	—	2	—	—	8,401	6,515	1,760	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1,611	10,216	6	1	168	—	—	10,383	12,819	2,367	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1,489	7,168	40	—	5	—	—	9,323	3,970	2,040	
CHANNING, . . . . .	19	2,675	3	1	122	—	—	2,711	4,599	87	
CHANNING, . . . . .	294	10,423	7,825	—	—	—	—	9,000	6,492	4,246	
CHANNING, . . . . .	17	12,296	163	—	83	8	133	12,446	6,009	2,223	
CHANNING, . . . . .	289	3,243	1	2	10	—	—	3,444	2,208	721	
CHANNING, . . . . .	306	3,267	87	2	21	—	—	3,624	3,167	641	
CHANNING, . . . . .	9	4,769	3	1	153	1	—	5,431	5,006	399	
CHANNING, . . . . .	104	10,867	4	1	25	11	4	17,016	3,114	1,669	
CHANNING, . . . . .	60	4,707	3	20	20	1	1	4,817	3,225	1,188	
CHANNING, . . . . .	173	3,743	11,161	10	6	1	—	15,778	7,760	5,721	
CHANNING, . . . . .	38	7,433	43	—	46	—	—	7,668	4,233	2,601	
CHANNING, . . . . .	812	5,983	1,636	13	218	24	3	10,008	4,103	2,285	
CHANNING, . . . . .	580	3,644	31	1	43	12	1	3,789	1,948	397	
CHANNING, . . . . .	172	7,003	5,077	4	22	1	1	10,300	6,004	3,673	
CHANNING, . . . . .	947	3,321	60	—	19	1	—	4,539	4,176	844	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1,420	15,475	10,266	1	2	17	—	20,679	7,543	3,949	
CHANNING, . . . . .	825	22,618	27	—	8	1	1	25,173	10,003	3,555	
CHANNING, . . . . .	3,802	10,748	164	3	19	389	40	12,450	6,942	4,112	
CHANNING, . . . . .	22	7,166	22	—	—	—	—	7,212	4,155	1,935	
CHANNING, . . . . .	8	20,046	5	—	116	2	—	20,169	11,000	3,794	
CHANNING, . . . . .	485	2,616	481	3	367	—	—	3,934	3,501	332	
CHANNING, . . . . .	373	2,284	3,464	4	421	—	—	10,759	5,445	4,589	
CHANNING, . . . . .	610	1,972	557	3	27	—	—	3,020	1,764	969	
CHANNING, . . . . .	471	2,225	81	—	1	—	—	2,706	1,360	500	
CHANNING, . . . . .	887	10,079	267	—	1	—	—	11,320	4,119	2,200	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1,277	2,566	322	—	7	—	—	3,022	3,968	1,116	
CHANNING, . . . . .	141	3,280	2	1	325	1	1	3,361	2,438	1,008	
CHANNING, . . . . .	115	4,537	3,570	12	26	—	—	8,383	4,014	2,301	
CHANNING, . . . . .	113	1,562	18	—	103	—	—	1,680	2,468	646	
CHANNING, . . . . .	391	3,646	507	6	8	—	—	10,379	4,000	2,200	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1,371	4,437	15	—	101	—	—	6,165	5,164	1,634	
CHANNING, . . . . .	680	1,697	82	—	3	—	—	1,779	1,641	396	
CHANNING, . . . . .	244	3,117	14	4	243	—	—	3,362	3,167	1,044	
CHANNING, . . . . .	265	26,333	37	—	11	1	—	26,447	8,047	7,949	
CHANNING, . . . . .	20	3,496	1	—	—	—	—	3,427	3,204	1,818	
CHANNING, . . . . .	91	2,910	3	3	283	—	—	3,203	4,463	656	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1	11,742	36	—	567	—	—	11,948	16,646	894	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1,592	7,674	4,577	—	—	—	—	14,219	8,448	2,919	
CHANNING, . . . . .	33	5,094	7,018	3	—	—	—	12,122	5,277	8,811	
CHANNING, . . . . .	402	4,446	168	—	17	—	—	2,187	8,349	1,272	
CHANNING, . . . . .	28	5,188	2	—	34	—	—	5,360	4,579	334	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1,976	5,320	1,612	4	31	1	15	6,122	5,444	1,490	
CHANNING, . . . . .	484	4,912	78	8	192	—	—	5,361	2,442	1,589	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1,160	9,287	194	12	343	—	4	10,980	7,992	2,445	
CHANNING, . . . . .	127	2,134	6	2	160	1	—	2,449	2,624	620	
CHANNING, . . . . .	141	9,626	7,899	21	166	—	—	10,561	5,638	3,354	
CHANNING, . . . . .	328	2,787	4,544	—	—	—	—	8,329	2,812	2,130	
CHANNING, . . . . .	592	3,478	657	4	—	—	—	10,031	3,767	2,337	
CHANNING, . . . . .	60	4,937	49	1	1,354	—	3	7,394	7,237	590	
CHANNING, . . . . .	1,346	3,361	6,827	—	28	1,289	1	20,127	6,474	3,927	
CHANNING, . . . . .	279	3,603	2,344	—	1	—	—	7,620	2,734	1,367	
TOTAL, . . . . .	92,341	1,221,093	182,806	379	14,578	3,715	684	3,947,704	780,561	285,436	



# EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS

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## OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890—continued.

IN STATUTE ACRES.												FOOD LAW DISTRICTS.
GRASS CROPS.										Poa.	TOTAL STATUTE ACRES.	
Mixed Grass and Hay Land.	Grass and Hay Land.	Grass.	Hay.	Other Grass Crops.	Total.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.			
367	15	645	8	35	355	5,335	25	3,290	15,735	35,405	GRANAD.	
322	16	814	353	66	85	15,717	31	4,380	2,534	35,141	EDINBURGH.	
116	3	152	7	2	101	5,170	362	2,545	6,990	22,754	EDINBURGH.	
116	9	565	44	20	140	6,005		1,735	24,547	25,987	KATKIN.	
362	14	142	18	1	334	4,707	37	3,731	6,919	23,504	KATKIN.	
104	1	555	3	46	85	4,304		92	7,454	18,915	KATKIN.	
130	10	85	4	2	125	5,347	1,861	4,307	930	19,635	KATKIN.	
234	8	400	3	12	191	6,553		5,372	12,731	37,665	KATKIN.	
265	9	108		12	12	2,332	22	130	8,935	13,135	KATKIN.	
54		60	14	2	75	3,160	14	1,861	1,713	6,691	KATKIN.	
115	10	307	35	33	131	7,791	5	1,547	13,334	34,193	KILLARNEY.	
302	12	143	2	5	67	5,374		1,425	1,546	3,465	KILLARNEY.	
219	14	205	1		75	3,347		606	23,636	33,213	KILLARNEY.	
510	4	457	1	1	68	7,307	5	237	16,942	27,275	KILLARNEY.	
614	21	18	55	4	25	6,377	5	3,716	3,369	23,439	KILLARNEY.	
25	5	32	42	1	143	5,655	424	6,936	10,812	38,381	LARGE.	
29	2	80	19		135	5,464	1,660	2,167	1,210	21,034	LARGE.	
21	20	43	48	11	136	11,639	2,391	5,732	1,855	45,948	LARGE.	
775	60	618	5	19	332	6,347	3	3,670	24,733	45,671	LARGE.	
95	60	78	169	20	393	14,072	1,502	14,436	7,727	57,267	LARGE.	
307	30	448	21		89	5,372		3,243	1,667	16,660	LARGE.	
216	13	145	15	15	175	5,911	1,082	3,231	13,026	20,286	LARGE.	
607	26	689	20	63	44	6,024	7	1,090	36,303	36,323	LARGE.	
136	9	347	64	1	446	16,114	1,454	3,736	1,302	47,599	LARGE.	
327	17	469	11	33	131	6,656	3	3,319	12,563	27,948	LARGE.	
144	3	373	1	437	101	6,496		730	15,269	37,616	LARGE.	
245	86	117	163	7	403	11,131	220	5,204	6,241	45,623	LARGE.	
445	18	686	275	26	74	5,093	4	5,947	16,461	31,606	LARGE.	
29	8	172	21	27	626	15,335	5,904	10,002	15,508	60,749	LARGE.	
879	48	337	22	17	24	8,894		5,663	12,606	61,764	LARGE.	
141		338			43	6,335	3	810	17,137	26,207	LARGE.	
1,079	15	115	61	28	89	10,214		5,110	4,344	30,777	LARGE.	
27	7	192	63	10	84	3,791	879	2,035	1,672	26,336	LARGE.	
26	8	154	102	23	11	6,303		1,137	5,688	13,813	LARGE.	
135	12	315	15	21	136	4,445		2,416	10,718	21,216	LARGE.	
180		221	3	18	85	6,088	17	352	11,083	22,559	LARGE.	
421	8	165	94	39	460	12,468	3,729	7,730	4,755	55,096	LARGE.	
813	4	147	15	378	154	5,702		1,060	7,730	19,161	LARGE.	
732	20	268	23	51	992	14,332		8,246	14,605	40,191	LARGE.	
622	64	244	9	185	311	7,736	1	3,618	15,346	36,274	LARGE.	
454	61	266	11	67	222	5,641		7,868	15,818	44,703	LARGE.	
170	17	89	10	5	135	3,364		2,486	23,626	28,764	LARGE.	
372	33	635	27	35	341	10,321		4,497	19,377	35,677	LARGE.	
238	19	835	11	85	77	4,236	4	614	22,030	34,065	LARGE.	
791	34	827	29	7	130	16,335		11,757	3,660	61,299	LARGE.	
84	2	131	8	10	620	15,775	4,167	13,343	2,141	54,482	LARGE.	
527	43	174	264	20	303	12,034	2,881	13,544	2,032	53,785	LARGE.	
133	30	165	6	5	365	5,734	133	3,463	8,329	24,854	LARGE.	
88	15	307	6	3	364	15,138	4,318	8,841	10,225	37,623	LARGE.	
64	2	138			77	4,234	4	393	3,364	10,743	LARGE.	
731	20	311	22	345	274	11,630		4,177	14,336	43,372	LARGE.	
222	13	76		160	63	5,110		670	7,721	14,269	LARGE.	
144	5	40	4	1	234	2,967		1,779	6,577	14,081	LARGE.	
330	19	122	4	36	240	7,260		6,473	15,731	40,033	LARGE.	
250	80	115	8	6	137	4,334		2,716	7,503	19,577	LARGE.	
293	4	218	2	121	71	4,306		1,677	11,117	23,338	LARGE.	
496	29	294	8	61	229	8,115		3,522	11,472	31,362	LARGE.	
235	5	253	1		23	5,667		688	3,581	16,536	LARGE.	
814	31	408	9	125	30	7,214		7,079	3,345	22,549	LARGE.	
498	4	496	39	23	75	7,917	5	3,168	4,336	22,299	LARGE.	
181		166	55	12	12	2,218		636	2,637	7,227	LARGE.	
330	22	609	3		336	6,360		1,436	16,070	31,523	LARGE.	
199	69	40	165	8	162	10,545	5,412	7,822	4,631	64,369	LARGE.	
180		189	8		46	6,124	1,421	2,639	4,460	34,309	LARGE.	
179	2	139		2	176	5,379		791	11,227	30,880	LARGE.	
17	1	224	8	7	146	11,916	8	2,286	3,134	31,512	LARGE.	
1284	8	894	10		45	6,473		5,770	3,145	29,553	LARGE.	
375	15	675	8	81	66	10,114		5,996	12,263	39,807	LARGE.	
363	15	623	4	5	171	7,703		1,308	24,243	39,399	LARGE.	
69		263	17	1	62	5,306		907	6,366	18,365	LARGE.	
853	57	1,148	23	62	174	10,369	10	2,226	34,971	45,669	LARGE.	
492	42	123	14	26	231	4,918		3,502	14,255	29,511	LARGE.	
287	7	542	48	718	89	11,328		2,665	7,266	35,428	LARGE.	
280	24	222			58	3,021		1,094	7,617	14,872	LARGE.	
644	41	243	58	422	448	11,130		5,911	15,025	48,465	LARGE.	
135	31	273	2	4	24	5,139		3,961	5,457	33,490	LARGE.	
1,169	34	254	29	2	215	7,747		3,296	5,397	27,370	LARGE.	
83		302	4	12	131	6,566		302	6,725	22,277	LARGE.	
1,899	76	418	14	12	120	10,020	53	7,842	7,247	47,671	LARGE.	
444	30	206	17	1	26	5,187		1,516	2,685	15,288	LARGE.	
48,457	3,125	45,364	5,325	7,847	29,637	1,214,022	22,096	831,835	1,603,216	4,319,736	TOTAL.	

TABLE IV.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, GRAIN, AND FEED.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Maize.	Peas.
	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.
ANTRIM, . . . . .	3,189	55,534	100,326	222	163	32	607
ARL, . . . . .	8,072	232,098	306	30	30	3,372	607
ARL, . . . . .	8,597	141,621	23,628	35	35	569	657
ARL, . . . . .	26,547	327,085	65	42	1,584	1,580	286
ARL, . . . . .	1,386	52,028	307	67	2,428	32	32
ARL, . . . . .	17,634	178,184	241,437	196	337	36	36
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	206	45,429	149	149	149	149	149
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	187	128,414	1,508	48	1,275	235	235
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	1,714	77,187	4,018	12	1,258	12	12
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	18,676	64,777	1,968	1,242	1,242	1,242	1,242
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	33	144,323	10,817	35	42	8,137	21
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	5,498	74,327	89	494	494	494	494
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	5,181	278,048	264	435	435	435	435
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	211	288,032	81	22	137	137	137
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	5,462	47,930	68	55	1,304	696	696
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	8,866	7,130	8,376	38	38	224	224
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	28,572	33,750	26,515	53	53	184	184
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	1,698	118,991	15,890	12	42	142	142
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	10,433	226,108	10,211	15	15	15	15
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	14,153	104,680	10,211	15	15	15	15
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	8,428	19,812	110	110	110	110	110
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	712	34,800	613	613	613	613	613
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	4,191	63,654	105	229	229	229	229
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	42,181	4,837	6,814	214	214	214	214
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	4,026	57,845	112,516	15	15	15	15
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	4,407	73,595	320	28	2,633	28	28
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	31	24,482	487	487	487	487	487
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	21,412	81,122	17,899	47	47	47	47
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	8,536	203,517	73,571	113	47	182	182
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	7,234	96,740	12,598	113	113	113	113
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	321	41,634	18	2,467	2,467	2,467	2,467
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	12,827	109,590	514	514	514	514	514
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	25,772	23,533	33,957	30	30	30	30
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	2,005	23,419	830	25	2,226	25	25
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	89	176,726	480	28	28	28	28
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	2,797	68,619	10,597	89	89	89	89
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	800	107,782	72	40	1,116	219	219
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	327	106,569	294	42	1,086	14	14
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	292	1,204	284	284	284	284	284
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	5,231	182,000	335	42	1,086	14	14
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	19,196	73,818	5,224	12	8,970	482	482
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	586	115,574	572	24	6,482	6,482	6,482
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	28,966	116,282	1,014	42	140	140	140
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	3,741	180,850	57	165	165	165	165
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	17,120	87,184	20,648	81	81	81	81
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	8,590	79,119	213	75	1,143	42	42
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	17,302	58,203	635	295	822	308	308
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	805	284,318	16,280	24	1,838	68	68
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	11,202	145,334	87	88	88	88	88
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	1,147	174,282	44,761	161	161	161	161
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	8,738	215,508	481	186	216	216	216
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	3,844	7,807	2,281	869	869	869	869
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	17,777	33,452	248	1,137	1,137	1,137	1,137
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	284	40,301	548	80	2,215	441	441
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	126	22,670	742	160	482	1,820	276
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	880	41,680	78,862	57	126	126	126
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	134,614	371,881	78,862	57	126	126	126
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	8,223	143,273	78,862	57	126	126	126
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	1,983	73,379	8,676	40	834	195	548
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	22,289	20,154	16,017	30	195	548	548
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	18,484	4,300	1,545	35	279	72	64
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	75,225	216,545	181,738	85	1,333	16	48
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	24	89,111	1,333	86	1,333	16	48
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	8,219	216,771	147	13	1,065	81	81
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	6,547	90,769	7,098	14	169	32	32
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	8,180	28,262	81	11	14	14	14
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	8,518	47,941	111	111	111	111	111
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	4,280	100,108	88,221	111	8,571	8,571	8,571
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	7,804	42,484	588	24	1,180	400	96
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	28,079	226,079	148,468	101	1,203	35	23
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	5,425	81,314	437	55	1,924	84	84
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	1,026	9,945	5,023	143	143	143	143
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	10,700	200,022	5,023	218	218	218	218
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	16,960	61,626	4,727	103	4,656	300	229
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	18,542	62,815	120	387	387	387	387
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	2,864	82,439	394	46	2,469	2,469	2,469
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	26,944	148,910	37,300	218	218	218	218
BALLYBOYNE, . . . . .	17,424	43,387	21,21	218	218	218	218

## PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890.

## OF THE CROPS.

GRAIN CROPS.									HAY.		FOUR LAW CROPS.
Wheat.	Barley.	Maize or Indian Corn.	Oats and Foreign.	Clubs.	Peas.	Beans.	Flax.	Stems.	Straw.	Hay.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
14,689	47,054	7,151	245	5,289	77	1,033			14,519	18,247	ARRESTER.
29,487	22,911	1,111	13	85	4,259	34	116,940		20,411	20,488	ARROW.
10,249	31,908	1,842	263	1,460	241				25,218	12,438	ARROW.
44,470	87,154	7,770	594	1,507	2,254	330	104,210		24,568	21,235	ARMAGH.
12,363	20,558	8,609	75	8,054	288	3749			4,598	32,453	ATLONE.
10,439	130,140	8,319	487	1,745	915	687			15,442	24,508	ATRY.
9,146	5,995	534	30	947	364	117	80,792		14,466	14,466	BALINAGROUSE.
11,390	17,094	2,247	19	2,593	131	44	9,450		8,621	8,402	BALLINA.
8,883	37,121	6,598	75	2,490	30	6,213			3,873	20,971	BALLINAGROUSE.
11,205	20,828	4,747	16	3,687	98	284			3,383	12,371	BALLINAGROUSE.
11,664	17,329	188	66	518	295	6	73,789		7,987	2,117	BALLYVAUGHAN.
7,542	19,981	1,153	290	1,083	546	320			4,125	30,991	BALLYVAUGHAN.
81,077	10,661	1,123	8	210	32	40	281,878		20,347	12,391	BALLYVAUGHAN.
26,130	34,360	881	45	425	118	100	127,736		20,546	8,358	BALLYVAUGHAN.
4,134	7,869	1,289	42	3,474	30	21	10,793		1,499	27,438	BALLYVAUGHAN.
1,007	4,295	1,186	24	407	35	14			2,118	2,374	BALLYVAUGHAN.
12,148	12,931	2,181	690	509	91	84			3,583	19,170	BALLYVAUGHAN.
3,171	20,784	2,819	220	2,192	56	30			3,583	89,560	BALLYVAUGHAN.
82,143	41,331	610	9	648	293	272	151,174		27,245	8,400	BALLYVAUGHAN.
4,729	31,221	1,421	206	1,453	692	117	2,370		9,569	6,507	BALLYVAUGHAN.
2,180	6,114	1,860	16	1,759	64	83			2,824	7,992	BALLYVAUGHAN.
7,475	3,990	661	15	2,081	10	30			1,795	24,585	BALLYVAUGHAN.
8,337	20,362	1,968	148	1,325	261	280	10,388		12,373	19,130	BALLYVAUGHAN.
3,481	2,714			1,447					296	2,968	BALLYVAUGHAN.
4,988	58,492	7,253	226	1,439	330	793			7,963	3,158	BALLYVAUGHAN.
11,699	8,600	3,718	138	4,167	58	68			2,283	43,250	BALLYVAUGHAN.
8,984	4,429	1,463		8,669	16	78			453	19,381	BALLYVAUGHAN.
4,900	18,659	7,989	44	4,550	24				9,027	17,731	BALLYVAUGHAN.
19,346	32,174	9,226	814	4,748	85	268			20,516	43,420	BALLYVAUGHAN.
11,314	31,546	4,748	329	732	384	126	27,324		12,220	4,450	BALLYVAUGHAN.
2,906	7,150	3,070	30	3,897	42	30			384	40,149	BALLYVAUGHAN.
8,987	24,792	6,703	298	2,738	208				7,991	11,007	BALLYVAUGHAN.
9,386	42,307	8,046	359	8,001	34	87			10,851	81,560	BALLYVAUGHAN.
9,793	18,881	1,452	39	5,170	185	20			2,017	11,382	BALLYVAUGHAN.
11,382	19,659	306	14	1,107	24	10	103,186		14,933	12,385	BALLYVAUGHAN.
3,349	10,165	1,761	22	2,035	7				4,078	18,475	BALLYVAUGHAN.
7,273	19,430	43	54	447	215	143	33,905		2,890	8,754	BALLYVAUGHAN.
11,177	14,732	1,188	54	4,254	80	333			4,313	20,471	BALLYVAUGHAN.
1,302	2,301	1,748		2,109	10				160	8,552	BALLYVAUGHAN.
12,250	12,548	3,968	76	4,509	166	291	27,701		11,342	60,392	BALLYVAUGHAN.
3,967	18,390	4,934	114	576	14	45			3,883	26,607	BALLYVAUGHAN.
8,413	18,829	1,087	12	6,162	151	515			2,554	12,129	BALLYVAUGHAN.
6,444	2,518	2,016	50	1,909	12	454			606	6,028	BALLYVAUGHAN.
10,186	20,978	4,715	181	4,938	177	46			8,321	16,919	BALLYVAUGHAN.
10,283	21,985	3,816	84	447	20		88,778		6,545	14,964	BALLYVAUGHAN.
3,431	28,108	6,780	1,265	1,064	69	94	1,761		6,788	4,264	BALLYVAUGHAN.
4,565	11,359	3,730	48	443	43	12	27,348		7,437	20,312	BALLYVAUGHAN.
8,894	11,645	1,882	119	3,241	16				2,333	7,191	BALLYVAUGHAN.
27,641	53,392	1,592	152	1,714	419	169	200,183		21,574	10,551	BALLYVAUGHAN.
25,699	29,127	1,730	45	684	162	51	97,322		12,681	15,895	BALLYVAUGHAN.
16,139	20,116	1,340	398	2,549	201	308	112,310		15,002	17,388	BALLYVAUGHAN.
16,092	22,174	28,212	382	4,437	2,751	362	1,660		14,709	23,621	BALLYVAUGHAN.
1,840	5,603	2,146	49	1,661	34				777	8,695	BALLYVAUGHAN.
4,131	10,873	4,109	513	1,387	48	41			3,738	20,225	BALLYVAUGHAN.
2,641	17,167	3,077	194	3,530	10	200			3,562	16,718	BALLYVAUGHAN.
3,817	3,811	1,707	7	1,011		40			2,861	7,960	BALLYVAUGHAN.
5,543	4,748	890	9	5,186	46	17	4,215		2,743	20,072	BALLYVAUGHAN.
20,189	79,920	4,522	154	479	1,611	295	143,151		53,147	8,806	BALLYVAUGHAN.
7,495	46,820	3,617	78	869	37	14			13,387	15,968	BALLYVAUGHAN.
9,887	18,879	2,440		2,819	20				3,226	6,594	BALLYVAUGHAN.
2,684	4,429	2,570	100	5,685	42				5,126	12,008	BALLYVAUGHAN.
8,891	6,315	2,546	72	7,323					2,811	11,745	BALLYVAUGHAN.
87,791	63,498	8,767	210	1,144	1,653	8	17,360		10,215	6,728	BALLYVAUGHAN.
4,423	7,361	368	95	1,830	799	20	7,371		1,147	1,914	BALLYVAUGHAN.
22,641	30,632	3,140		1,114	179	38	55,081		13,294	18,226	BALLYVAUGHAN.
8,691	16,428	4,021	330	2,140	21	33			4,608	4,452	BALLYVAUGHAN.
8,874	9,407	1,844	31	1,704	609	61			3,825	7,540	BALLYVAUGHAN.
3,389	12,114	2,420	232	360	10	116			2,544	20,225	BALLYVAUGHAN.
9,669	26,719	5,157	145	1,943	26	3,140			8,768	20,551	BALLYVAUGHAN.
4,974	18,445	3,575	157	2,804	35	14			2,243	16,027	BALLYVAUGHAN.
24,063	76,099	15,536	410	4,038	294	20			23,011	11,144	BALLYVAUGHAN.
28,185	14,275	4,549	299	3,421	283	83	16,336		4,464	47,708	BALLYVAUGHAN.
5,691	4,890	3,455	28	3,045		7			287	27,190	BALLYVAUGHAN.
11,477	43,748	7,289	483	3,241	689	78	1,080		12,619	12,702	BALLYVAUGHAN.
15,348	37,844	8,128	92	3,048	354	3,768			16,027	11,883	BALLYVAUGHAN.
7,295	12,143	969	80	1,635	154	1,660			79	10,220	BALLYVAUGHAN.
11,461	6,360	104		2,540	2,374				1,065	32,019	BALLYVAUGHAN.
2,203	5,538	8,177	191	1,267	194	80			461	18,227	BALLYVAUGHAN.
16,182	33,335	7,817	253	2,350	337	85			14,463	22,721	BALLYVAUGHAN.
6,266	21,662	3,876	65	1,885	140	607			2,883	13,512	BALLYVAUGHAN.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CEREALS, FRUIT, AND FARM.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Turn.	Rye.	Maize.	Potatoes.
	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.
GRANARD, . . . . .	129	115,693	13	14	455	22	62
LEWISBORO, . . . . .	772	353,380	9,225	76	3,424	264	
INTYNSBORO, . . . . .	1,254	75,545	67	50	1,356	77	
KARON, . . . . .	15,674	57,363	478		22		
KILLA, . . . . .	1,179	27,125	351	26	240	16	
KILMAREE, . . . . .		15,022			220		
KILMAREE, . . . . .	11,320	52,773	777		86		
KILMAREE, . . . . .	34,411	96,246	71,381	49			
KILMAREE, . . . . .	2,875	9,964	30	12	673	23	12
KILMAREE, . . . . .	18	40,827	1,674		84		
KILMAREE, . . . . .	4,310	70,876	136		515		
KILMAREE, . . . . .	699	85,453	295		75		
KILMAREE, . . . . .	13,262	30,892	157		22		
KILMAREE, . . . . .	4,643	17,111	212	126	3,303	27	12
KILMAREE, . . . . .	12,777	70,445	47,772	45	12		
LANE, . . . . .	13,684	161,277	243	42	268	17,823	45
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .		187,640			75		20
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,119	224,405	7,348		3,179	2,117	102
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,535	83,676	7,635	44	1,276	139	130
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	17,357	229,627	794		67	441	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,627	101,296	215		302		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	7,437	71,735	104	42	441	22	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	12,311	77,492	3,805		2,935	139	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,533	429,297	803		135	2,551	100
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,472	31,338	267	38	518		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	7,255	64,239	553		678		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	31,792	150,792	5,777	14	739	1,076	1,032
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	5,247	36,267	472		22		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	17,664	260,669	174	8	1,346		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	26,176	122,341	1,032		66		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	168	30,451	22	11	1,310		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	4,510	125,135	207,295				
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	508	143,331	4,303		823	144	3,664
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	5,078	40,121	15	26	136		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	6,261	48,667	368	26	242		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	124	46,463	86	11	1,352	14	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,521	106,160	80	21	361	262	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	774	57,243	104	260	491	16	12
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,826	154,445	183,419	160	119	25	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	611	117,314	1,244		602		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	11,491	144,740	30,771	185	3,201	463	26
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	4,333	62,593	265	14	708	374	12
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,336	123,611	88,628	60	348	16	16
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	14,710	45,762	1,236		101		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	15,128	225,968	185,312	14	12	421	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,889	312,545	120		45	12	12
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	64,421	306,455	1,614	60	262	6,673	762
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	462	102,567	414		141		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	42	608,779	45		2,354	24	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	4,908	25,028	3,667	26	3,661		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,259	141,229	174,714	57	6,859		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	10,763	23,721	6,790	38	432		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	10,765	46,182	1,258		5		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	14,545	156,029	4,751		16		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	27,313	58,892	3,346		84		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,686	46,078	30	21	4,429	17	11
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,006	80,613	20,545	120	402		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,369	26,453	245		1,217		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,027	134,199	3,891	194	46		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	10,926	66,647	286		1,145		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	4,667	11,579	369		33		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	3,214	76,285	226	42	3,267		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	5,667	477,919	621		710	18	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	267	55,737	15				
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,264	36,266	90	25	4,923		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	18	128,268	540		1,267		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	19,546	67,267	26,868				72
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,635	25,568	142,467	163			
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	9,745	73,675	1,696		244		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	329	72,514	34		748		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	10,323	57,229	22,118	69	426	18	225
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	6,677	102,101	1,114	42	1,739		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	13,225	154,980	3,685	144	4,045		86
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,633	31,194	27	50	1,414	18	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,301	181,296	192,695	449	1,312		
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	4,855	60,656	30,626				
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	10,672	165,941	15,215	85			25
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	397	70,336	708	5	6,246		11
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	17,267	148,194	196,465		254	20,063	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	4,174	62,675	37,767		11		
TOTAL, . . . . .	2,419,264	27,766,312	8,467,267	5,129	163,130	88,239	10,261

## PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890—continued.

## OF THE CROPS.

CEREAL CROPS.										RAX.		FOUR LAW UNIONS:
Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Maize.	Triticum.	Sorghum.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
12,532	10,569	5,955	142	7,125	47	1,086	3,117	7,933	10,569	5,955	142	GRANARD.
43,532	2,240	132	132	3,688	407	3,375	5,985	5,985	5,985	5,985	5,985	BRIDGEMAN.
1,417	13,218	1,079	35	7,981	66	14	23,119	5,544	20,089	20,089	20,089	LEITHWORTH.
6,581	14,738	1,021	64	3,322	250	250	4,208	4,208	4,208	4,208	4,208	KANTON.
5,543	10,251	5,111	160	5,321	105	16	1,681	7,398	10,411	10,411	10,411	KILLIN.
2,524	1,273	893	5	5,558	20	222	97	11,237	11,237	11,237	11,237	KIRKMAID.
25,042	1,407	1,407	54	5,558	20	222	97	11,237	11,237	11,237	11,237	KIRKMAID.
3,518	25,780	2,705	40	5,558	20	222	97	11,237	11,237	11,237	11,237	KIRKMAID.
2,451	5,504	5,504	30	1,029	7	16	402	1,681	1,681	1,681	1,681	KIRKMAID.
3,942	5,504	5,504	30	1,029	7	16	402	1,681	1,681	1,681	1,681	KIRKMAID.
7,284	7,410	1,033	79	3,876	122	263	594	4,608	37,111	37,111	37,111	KIRKMAID.
7,987	3,078	4,109	149	1,344	17	24	2,063	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375	KIRKMAID.
7,030	7,000	2,030	160	4,001	8	7	1,347	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375	KIRKMAID.
10,000	7,542	7,109	32	6,054	14	7	130	608	87,008	87,008	87,008	KIRKMAID.
5,159	20,200	11,447	180	7,160	480	30	225	7,160	7,160	7,160	7,160	KIRKMAID.
17,039	20,201	403	40	139	199	8	25,234	35,841	35,841	35,841	35,841	LARUE.
5,043	20,039	289	15	1,219	126	126	40,578	3,515	3,515	3,515	3,515	LEITHWORTH.
25,039	20,244	322	302	405	205	80	70,200	12,913	5,342	5,342	5,342	LEITHWORTH.
11,473	25,515	10,548	600	5,024	42	51	78	5,341	57,000	57,000	57,000	LEITHWORTH.
4,251	44,214	1,304	413	738	1,961	225	63,723	37,422	37,422	37,422	37,422	LEITHWORTH.
4,791	15,219	4,281	201	2,501	107	107	6,129	2,354	2,354	2,354	2,354	LEITHWORTH.
2,319	19,272	3,002	135	1,367	381	87	20,231	3,528	3,528	3,528	3,528	LEITHWORTH.
6,763	10,902	5,112	244	7,701	100	617	175	2,268	47,223	47,223	47,223	LEITHWORTH.
20,207	15,918	2,113	32	4,553	405	7	21,625	1,164	1,164	1,164	1,164	LEITHWORTH.
10,034	10,585	2,974	171	4,734	63	235	180	6,120	27,571	27,571	27,571	LEITHWORTH.
7,239	14,121	1,754	12	2,127	8	2,409	1,704	20,508	20,508	20,508	20,508	LEITHWORTH.
25,155	20,703	2,765	266	1,000	1,670	37	4,620	10,354	25,148	25,148	25,148	LEITHWORTH.
6,619	21,515	6,072	144	4,194	4,870	233	150	14,253	19,516	19,516	19,516	LEITHWORTH.
20,030	24,980	601	64	2,224	143	109	100,641	22,506	20,748	20,748	20,748	LEITHWORTH.
6,003	27,261	8,020	514	2,250	602	115	150	8,207	25,121	25,121	25,121	LEITHWORTH.
6,839	3,831	1,594	5	6,400	6	130	670	20,229	20,229	20,229	20,229	LEITHWORTH.
7,894	20,002	20,040	154	316	325	122	10,945	7,182	7,182	7,182	7,182	LEITHWORTH.
16,777	23,000	409	64	3,236	240	73	20,679	4,444	4,444	4,444	4,444	LEITHWORTH.
2,205	9,341	400	20	1,105	1,316	220	2,907	11,676	11,676	11,676	11,676	LEITHWORTH.
5,594	7,405	1,540	30	2,574	122	120	4,634	20,781	20,781	20,781	20,781	LEITHWORTH.
8,492	4,851	1,170	1	3,543	22	51	411	807	34,543	34,543	34,543	LEITHWORTH.
10,548	20,239	7,201	34	613	814	78	108,566	15,220	15,220	15,220	15,220	LEITHWORTH.
6,093	11,967	3,323	34	1,730	100	2,300	2,034	14,584	14,584	14,584	14,584	LEITHWORTH.
20,541	21,031	11,703	179	2,037	205	234	16,901	25,574	25,574	25,574	25,574	LEITHWORTH.
7,474	20,207	6,920	473	4,964	86	1,003	30	7,340	44,120	44,120	44,120	LEITHWORTH.
5,374	46,200	7,139	463	5,558	60	614	17,009	20,008	20,008	20,008	20,008	LEITHWORTH.
5,322	10,741	3,177	223	1,493	65	45	8,206	20,204	20,204	20,204	20,204	LEITHWORTH.
11,211	25,840	5,455	267	5,774	310	507	12,715	41,232	41,232	41,232	41,232	LEITHWORTH.
7,174	13,405	8,480	281	5,161	79	498	120	1,308	44,534	44,534	44,534	LEITHWORTH.
13,607	39,621	8,750	342	4,380	323	24	20,000	5,221	5,221	5,221	5,221	LEITHWORTH.
20,203	27,646	1,410	21	1,667	85	37	120,524	20,407	20,407	20,407	20,407	LEITHWORTH.
41,117	75,307	5,028	94	3,122	4,603	224	120,286	20,477	20,477	20,477	20,477	LEITHWORTH.
3,143	17,039	1,033	131	1,620	30	63	4,749	6,746	16,505	16,505	16,505	LEITHWORTH.
27,160	56,594	6,405	65	2,770	40	83	181,003	16,625	22,504	22,504	22,504	LEITHWORTH.
5,464	3,540	800	10	1,083	1	104	104	470	4,807	4,807	4,807	LEITHWORTH.
17,544	30,803	13,470	266	2,029	91	2,283	3,354	35,445	35,445	35,445	35,445	LEITHWORTH.
5,209	5,283	2,700	91	504	1,250	1,250	1,707	15,256	15,256	15,256	15,256	LEITHWORTH.
4,004	8,119	2,520	23	2,889	30	10	15,803	15,803	15,803	15,803	15,803	LEITHWORTH.
18,418	34,923	5,443	120	3,209	19	217	10,003	10,003	10,003	10,003	10,003	LEITHWORTH.
4,000	13,034	3,204	496	864	35	36	6,102	15,590	15,590	15,590	15,590	LEITHWORTH.
5,901	15,004	3,200	88	2,038	40	214	2,220	20,005	20,005	20,005	20,005	LEITHWORTH.
2,407	41,419	5,220	264	4,225	40	269	7,207	20,706	20,706	20,706	20,706	LEITHWORTH.
2,701	7,424	2,502	44	2,007	2	1,141	15,202	15,202	15,202	15,202	15,202	LEITHWORTH.
10,000	15,719	5,001	240	3,073	14	257	17,203	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	LEITHWORTH.
5,720	15,107	7,442	49	3,702	700	66	7,406	10,804	10,804	10,804	10,804	LEITHWORTH.
1,025	3,000	1,505	185	749	62	17	1,412	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	LEITHWORTH.
12,101	14,849	8,247	281	6,344	88	10	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LEITHWORTH.
27,320	115,000	3,544	310	1,594	1,170	30	100,000	15,100	5,011	5,011	5,011	LEITHWORTH.
7,070	31,000	710	18	2,144	21	22	48,000	4,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	LEITHWORTH.
8,065	7,445	2,170	18	1,643	1	12	1,943	51,477	51,477	51,477	51,477	LEITHWORTH.
14,090	10,208	254	8	2,001	14	80	298	5,077	11,002	11,002	11,002	LEITHWORTH.
8,055	25,707	2,200	97	7,204	104	104	11,045	6,207	20,207	20,207	20,207	LEITHWORTH.
12,947	30,000	3,045	121	7,204	49	240	12,514	20,717	20,717	20,717	20,717	LEITHWORTH.
5,018	15,460	6,000	122	7,204	14	10	4,208	67,503	67,503	67,503	67,503	LEITHWORTH.
7,444	7,207	67	1	5,073	130	7	2,415	12,483	12,483	12,483	12,483	LEITHWORTH.
7,204	15,177	9,200	260	10,101	294	377	4,892	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	LEITHWORTH.
5,911	21,600	7,470	240	2,010	110	203	7,700	30,002	30,002	30,002	30,002	LEITHWORTH.
35,074	30,000	4,000	30	8,015	408	5,073	5,073	17,221	17,221	17,221	17,221	LEITHWORTH.
5,100	5,700	4,000	200	1,204	21	21	2,311	14,200	14,200	14,200	14,200	LEITHWORTH.
12,500	60,000	10,000	345	5,400	247	4,052	11,270	22,200	22,200	22,200	22,200	LEITHWORTH.
5,725	31,320	1,387	397	2,180	71	28	5,091	11,407	11,407	11,407	11,407	LEITHWORTH.
7,710	39,120	16,543	395	3,455	102	14	7,013	15,401	15,401	15,401	15,401	LEITHWORTH.
5,460	7,400	810	1	2,807	31	139	1,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LEITHWORTH.
14,104	67,707	14,000	335	4,470	234	32	2,119	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	LEITHWORTH.
8,400	30,470	5,804	543	1,107	100	7	2,119	4,404	4,404	4,404	4,404	LEITHWORTH.
1,000,000	4,384,700	600,000	27,000	432,000	50,000	57,000	2,302,000	1,350,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	TOTAL.

TABLE V.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1890, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTY.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED.															All others.
		Champion.	Forester.	Starry Main.	White Hecla.	Magician.	Kenneth.	Scott's Purple.	Cyprus.	Brown Rose.	American Wonder.	Leather Stock.	American Prince.	Red Hecla.	Queen's Eye.		
ARLUND, . . . .	42,373	22,184	1,028	8,831	894	2,968	883	262	1,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,026	
ARMAR, . . . .	26,884	18,885	2,538	2,041	421	843	239	289	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	
CARLOW, . . . .	6,616	6,634	373	51	48	12	189	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	
CAYNE, . . . .	28,314	24,663	8,146	243	254	11	129	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	
CLARE, . . . .	21,882	16,886	2,467	463	686	1	188	355	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	507	
COKE, . . . .	68,732	34,436	4,531	145	482	—	463	328	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	627	
DOUGLAS, . . . .	48,487	30,888	2,775	1,880	8,112	1,183	313	383	18	1,613	154	—	846	208	—	2,588	
DOW, . . . .	48,123	28,839	2,443	8,384	880	7,167	812	374	1,218	29	412	—	—	—	—	1,888	
DUBLIN, . . . .	8,260	8,277	217	83	281	144	8,888	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	
FERRISBURGH, . . . .	18,886	12,818	1,886	628	348	2	89	84	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	
GALWAY, . . . .	43,883	37,373	2,440	84	739	—	129	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	881	
KERRY, . . . .	28,184	24,387	2,141	200	632	8	180	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	477	
KILBARR, . . . .	8,748	7,889	481	84	147	18	448	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	
KILKEEN, . . . .	16,843	16,810	1,488	22	384	22	79	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	
KING'S, . . . .	18,889	12,227	1,481	48	286	18	334	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	
LEITH, . . . .	14,848	14,286	1,489	421	343	—	89	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	
LIMERICK, . . . .	16,882	16,840	2,041	127	888	—	78	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . .	81,440	18,888	1,288	2,427	1,882	1,838	184	188	188	671	216	—	169	24	—	1,628	
LEITCHFIELD, . . . .	11,248	1,882	1,888	84	181	18	48	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	
LEITH and DOUGLAS, County of TOWN.	11,278	9,888	868	281	345	482	289	188	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	
LITTO, . . . .	46,878	41,880	2,888	278	488	—	141	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	
MEATH, . . . .	11,184	6,284	812	78	128	77	276	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	
MONTAGUE, . . . .	22,480	18,188	2,838	334	181	218	119	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	
QUEEN'S, . . . .	18,848	18,879	1,188	68	183	8	188	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
ROCKFORD, . . . .	28,518	26,888	2,884	128	428	—	118	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	
SLIGO, . . . .	18,417	14,878	1,748	888	280	18	92	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	
THOMAS, . . . .	21,288	22,878	2,888	187	471	—	164	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	
THOMAS, . . . .	42,888	28,243	2,778	2,445	1,688	868	184	285	28	416	17	—	—	128	—	2,104	
WATERFORD, . . . .	14,118	12,877	1,148	22	158	2	33	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
WATERFORD, . . . .	10,284	8,885	1,281	84	217	15	164	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	
WATERFORD, . . . .	22,848	16,221	1,888	81	287	18	243	788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	
WICKLOW, . . . .	18,458	8,182	488	88	288	18	276	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	
PROVINCES.																	
LEITCH, . . . .	161,884	128,841	11,712	641	2,237	818	4,280	3,118	8	48	438	—	—	28	11	788	
MONTAGUE, . . . .	178,048	138,184	14,888	1,775	2,548	8	1,822	1,214	8	—	43	861	—	18	18	2,247	
QUEEN'S, . . . .	388,508	384,828	28,721	23,514	8,873	18,487	3,880	2,275	2,287	2,878	1,788	—	463	274	8	18,888	
ROCKFORD, . . . .	148,418	138,126	12,438	1,237	2,138	18	238	718	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	1,541	
Total of Ireland, 1890, . . . .	788,881	611,700	88,268	26,667	16,238	14,821	6,324	7,888	2,008	2,416	2,848	861	463	432	167	24,278	
Percentage in 1890, . . . .	100-0	78-6	7-4	8-4	2-1	1-8	1-1	1-0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total of Ireland, 1880, . . . .	287,284	228,881	28,580	26,788	16,188	14,288	8,228	8,488	2,481	1,881	1,714	228	881	165	81	18,488	
Percentage in 1880, . . . .	100-0	78-8	7-4	8-7	2-0	1-8	1-1	1-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

**TABLE VI.—SHOWING by CONSTABULARY AND POLICE DISTRICTS, the estimated percentage of the PRODUCE of each description of POTATO, planted in Ireland in 1890, which was (1) SOUND, (2) PARTIALLY DISEASED, (3) LOST BY DISEASE.**

# AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1890.

VI.—SHOWING, by CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS, the estimated percentage of the PRODUCE of each description PROVINCE OF

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	Champion. Estimated percentage.			Floodme. Estimated percentage.			Sherry Flats. Estimated percentage.			White Rocks. Estimated percentage.			Mugham Flats. Estimated percentage.			Kemps. Estimated percentage.			Estab. Down. Estimated percentage.		
	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by disease.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by disease.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by disease.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by disease.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by disease.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by disease.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by disease.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
<b>DARLOW COUNTY.</b>																					
Castles, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
W., . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
<b>DUBLIN COUNTY.</b>																					
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
<b>WYOMING FOLLY DISTRICTS:</b>																					
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	18	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	80	50	12	84	11	8
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	80	50	12	84	11	8
<b>KILDARE COUNTY.</b>																					
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
<b>GILBERT COUNTY.</b>																					
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
<b>KING'S COUNTY.</b>																					
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
<b>OXFORD COUNTY.</b>																					
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
<b>SOUTH COUNTY.</b>																					
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
<b>MEATH COUNTY.</b>																					
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
<b>QUEEN'S COUNTY.</b>																					
Crabapple, . . . . .	70	30	10	75	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	75	15	10
Crabapple, . . . . .	70	30	10	75	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	75	15	10
Crabapple, . . . . .	70	30	10	75	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	75	15	10
<b>WEXFORD CO.</b>																					
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Crabapple, . . . . .	80	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
<b>WILKINS COUNTY.</b>																					
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8
Crabapple, . . . . .	75	35	14	108	5	5	5	5	5	57	41	5	5	5	5	82	18	25	84	8	8



# POTATO INQUIRY.

25

of POTATO, planted in Ireland in 1890, which was (1) SOUND, (2) PARTIALLY DISEASED, (3) LOST BY DISEASE.  
LEINSTER.

Cottles. Estimated percentage.			Brown Potatoes. Estimated percentage.			American Broom. Estimated percentage.			Lentils. Estimated percentage.			American White. Estimated percentage.			Red Potatoes. Estimated percentage.			Green Tops. Estimated percentage.			All others. Estimated percentage.			COUNTIES AND CONTRIBUTING DISTRICTS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		
Sound.	Partially diseased.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partially diseased.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partially diseased.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partially diseased.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partially diseased.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partially diseased.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partially diseased.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partially diseased.	Lost by disease.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	CARLOW CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bagenstown, Curlew.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	DUBLIN CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Belriggan, Clontarf, Dundrum, Lons, Mulling, Pall Mall, College street, Rathfriland, Kingsdown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	KILDARE CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Abby, Kildare, Rath, Rathfriland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	KILKENNY CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Callan, Carrigrohane, Johnstown, Kilmealy, Pillane, Thomastown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	KING'S CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Edenderry, Fethard, Furness, Kilmealy, Tullamore.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LONGFORD CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballymahon, Grange, Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LOUTH CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ardee, Colton, Droghda, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MEATH CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Abbey, Droghda, Kells, Navan, Rathfriland, Trim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	QUENNY CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Abby, Ballymahon, Kerrybeg, Kerrybeg.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WESTMEATH COUNTY.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballymahon, Carrigrohane, Kells, Kerrybeg, Kerrybeg, Kerrybeg.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WEXFORD CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enniscorthy, Gowry, New Ross, Tynagh, Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WICKLOW CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Arklow, Bray, Dunlavin, Wicklow.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING, by CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS, the estimated percentage of the PRODUCE of each description.

PROVINCE OF

COUNTIES AND CONSTITUENT BOROUGHS.	Glasgow.			Paisley.			Kerry Road.			White Road.			Magnum Terrace.			Kings.			North Down.		
	Estimated percentage.			Estimated percentage.			Estimated percentage.			Estimated percentage.			Estimated percentage.			Estimated percentage.			Estimated percentage.		
	Sound.	Partially damaged.	Lost by storm.	Sound.	Partially damaged.	Lost by storm.	Sound.	Partially damaged.	Lost by storm.	Sound.	Partially damaged.	Lost by storm.	Sound.	Partially damaged.	Lost by storm.	Sound.	Partially damaged.	Lost by storm.	Sound.	Partially damaged.	Lost by storm.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
CLARE COUNTY.																					
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennis, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, . . . . .	48	28	34	70	10	30	70	10	33	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30	70	10	30
Ennistown, .																					



TABLE VI.—SHOWING, by CONSTATULARY DISTRICTS, the estimated percentage of the PRODUCE of each description  
PROVINCE OF

COUNTIES AND CONSTATULARY DISTRICTS.	Glengrim, Estimated percentage.			Flintshire, Estimated percentage.			Shropshire, Estimated percentage.			White Herts, Estimated percentage.			Essex & Suffolk, Estimated percentage.			Essex, Estimated percentage.			Bedfordshire, Estimated percentage.		
	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by decay.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by decay.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by decay.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by decay.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by decay.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by decay.	Seed.	Partially dressed.	Lost by decay.
ANTRIM COUNTY.																					
Armagh, . . . . .	74	14	7	62	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Ballymena, . . . . .	86	14	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Ballynure, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Belmont, N. . . . .	87	7	4	62	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Do S. . . . .	80	20	4	64	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	74	21	4	62	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Lisburn, . . . . .	72	20	14	60	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
ARMAGH COUNTY.																					
Armagh, . . . . .	80	10	10	71	12	10	70	14	7	72	12	12	72	12	12	79	69	79	12	12	
Lurgan, . . . . .	80	7	4	71	12	10	70	14	7	72	12	12	72	12	12	79	69	79	12	12	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	74	10	10	71	12	10	70	14	7	72	12	12	72	12	12	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	74	10	10	71	12	10	70	14	7	72	12	12	72	12	12	79	69	79	12	12	
CAVAN COUNTY.																					
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
DOWNTOWN COUNTY.																					
Armagh, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Ballymena, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Ballynure, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Belmont, N. . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Do S. . . . .	80	20	4	64	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	74	21	4	62	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Lisburn, . . . . .	72	20	14	60	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
FERMANAGH COUNTY.																					
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.																					
Armagh, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Ballymena, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Ballynure, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Belmont, N. . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Do S. . . . .	80	20	4	64	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	74	21	4	62	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Lisburn, . . . . .	72	20	14	60	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
MONTAGHAN COUNTY.																					
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
TIRONE COUNTY.																					
Armagh, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Ballymena, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Ballynure, . . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Belmont, N. . . . .	86	20	34	63	34	14	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Do S. . . . .	80	20	4	64	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Castlederg, . . . . .	74	21	4	62	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	
Lisburn, . . . . .	72	20	14	60	30	30	72	12	12	62	32	35	67	6	4	79	69	79	12	12	



TABLE VI.—SHOWING, by CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS, the estimated percentage of the PRODUCE of each description.

COUNTIES AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.	Champion. Estimated percentage.			Fowden. Estimated percentage.			Sherry Flies. Estimated percentage.			White Rocks. Estimated percentage.			Magnum Bonum. Estimated percentage.			Keeps. Estimated percentage.			Scotch Dams. Estimated percentage.		
	Sound.	Partly damaged.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partly damaged.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partly damaged.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partly damaged.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partly damaged.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partly damaged.	Lost by disease.	Sound.	Partly damaged.	Lost by disease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
GALWAY COUNTY.																					
Altorney, . . . . .	28	30	10	48	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	28	17	27	62	16	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clifton, . . . . .	28	60	27	85	-	26	-	-	-	20	40	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	27	20
Clontarf, . . . . .	44	28	14	81	16	84	-	-	-	40	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dunmore, . . . . .	23	23	20	72	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Galway, . . . . .	50	24	10	40	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	-	10	10	20	-	-	
Gort, . . . . .	61	21	18	32	20	10	20	10	2	20	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loughrea, . . . . .	40	20	40	30	22	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	2
Maynooth, . . . . .	21	21	19	28	20	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oughmoot, . . . . .	20	27	40	24	11	24	-	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portlanna, . . . . .	23	20	30	20	20	10	-	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Roundstone, . . . . .	21	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spiddle, . . . . .	42	20	21	24	22	27	-	-	-	20	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Town, . . . . .	20	18	20	27	18	11	20	7	40	20	18	20	-	-	-	20	2	20	20	7	20
Woodford, . . . . .	20	18	20	27	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LEITRIM COUNTY.																					
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	44	24	20	21	27	20	24	21	24	47	20	20	20	20	20	20	16	20	20	20	
Clontarf, . . . . .	49	10	40	44	2	21	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	16	20	20	20	
Dunmore, . . . . .	20	21	15	70	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	16	20	20	20	
Glenties, . . . . .	21	24	12	40	17	21	48	18	20	40	18	21	-	-	-	40	16	40	21	40	
Malin, . . . . .	21	26	12	20	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	12	20	-	-	
MAYO COUNTY.																					
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	24	20	20	40	20	-	-	-	40	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	24	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	40	20	40
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	24	18	27	10	20	-	-	-	20	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	20	24	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	10	20
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	21	20	27	28	12	18	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	24	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.																					
Altorney, . . . . .	20	24	16	20	20	10	20	10	17	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	10	20	10	10
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	44	20	20	48	20	20	40	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	20	20	20
Clontarf, . . . . .	20	20	40	70	20	10	-	-	-	40	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	20
Dunmore, . . . . .	20	-	40	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	20
Roundstone, . . . . .	20	18	20	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	40	40	20	20
SLIGO COUNTY.																					
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	40	40	20	20
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## BEE-KEEPING STATISTICS FOR THE SEASON 1889.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Number of SWARMS at WORK, Number of STOKES brought through WINTER, with the Quantity of HONEY produced, and of WAX manufactured.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Swarms at work in 1889.		Number of Stocks brought through Winter, 1889-90.		Honey produced in 1889 in lbs.		Garden Honey produced in 1889 in lbs.		Wax manufactured in 1889 in lbs. (Quantity of Wax reduced or converted into the Quantity of Candles or Household use.)	
	In Hives having Moveable Frames.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Moveable Frames.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Moveable Frames.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Moveable Frames.	In other Hives.	Wax from Hives having Moveable Frames.	Wax from other Hives.
<b>LEINSTER PROVINCE.</b>										
Carlow County,	295	294	259	194	677	1,129	3,183	235	74	25
Dublin "	198	69	233	57	1,557	129	2,466	235	4	5
Kildare "	214	271	215	218	1,011	1,481	2,762	750	111	86
Kilkenny "	236	1,337	313	969	2,087	8,898	5,625	3,372	210	245
Louth "	317	775	336	693	2,136	6,872	5,316	1,291	145	251
Longford "	37	244	33	259	311	3,053	451	353	4	216
Leath "	213	221	243	269	1,219	2,443	4,519	1,256	129	151
Meath "	313	732	323	417	4,513	3,514	7,395	1,255	92	67
Queen's "	275	436	246	354	1,503	2,887	2,244	739	5	51
Westmeath "	313	314	361	337	2,153	3,981	4,935	1,125	111	111
Wexford "	347	695	311	515	2,003	4,735	4,436	1,982	25	227
Wicklow "	478	868	459	333	1,279	2,354	6,335	636	67	14
Total, . . .	3,539	4,266	3,261	5,005	20,755	45,227	50,876	26,626	1,204	1,321
<b>MUNSTER PROVINCE.</b>										
Clare County,	220	480	182	245	968	4,311	1,457	1,006	64	86
Cork "	196	1,469	321	1,645	7,166	13,669	6,674	5,708	473	384
Kerry "	348	321	723	389	1,269	2,344	4,207	2,326	71	164
Limerick "	412	589	483	334	2,558	3,765	6,493	3,734	129	416
Tipperary "	355	1,347	489	885	5,336	11,121	6,102	4,781	134	374
Waterford "	220	563	333	411	667	6,759	5,653	1,968	69	143
Total, . . .	2,463	4,833	2,370	3,523	19,411	44,009	36,271	18,532	963	1,719
<b>ULSTER PROVINCE.</b>										
Antrim County,	518	679	493	515	3,725	3,220	7,489	736	56	78
Armagh "	504	469	261	301	2,161	3,230	3,029	1,490	63	156
Down "	196	415	197	356	1,289	1,599	2,975	537	25	102
Fermanagh "	338	325	358	676	4,392	7,472	5,266	2,916	25	461
Monaghan "	794	713	645	369	4,474	4,955	3,863	2,235	161	186
Portadown "	299	310	194	729	1,613	1,425	2,278	176	48	133
Londonerry "	461	461	336	413	2,594	2,389	4,351	1,122	7	6
Meath " "	216	493	306	362	1,687	3,179	1,444	1,565	26	65
Tyrone "	623	1,150	623	564	4,197	3,943	9,332	3,574	35	53
Total, . . .	3,804	6,195	3,545	4,561	22,577	48,873	49,117	18,583	419	1,264
<b>CONNAUGHT PROVINCE.</b>										
Galway County,	303	354	428	425	4,203	5,346	9,232	2,360	181	139
Leitrim "	126	218	119	189	849	2,567	1,966	722	23	37
Mayo "	155	171	121	188	1,293	1,453	1,554	692	23	16
Sligo " "	347	344	163	261	1,208	4,072	2,771	1,639	33	146
Donegal " "	65	216	71	129	726	2,093	833	621	16	46
Total, . . .	1,096	1,265	918	1,192	8,399	15,665	16,302	5,295	296	260
<b>TOTAL OF IRELAND,</b>	<b>10,922</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>9,964</b>	<b>14,671</b>	<b>74,642</b>	<b>162,164</b>	<b>143,666</b>	<b>53,974</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>4,386</b>



## OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF  
THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 30TH OCTOBER, 1890, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD  
OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

## PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

**CARLOW COUNTY. Bagninstown D.**—As far as my personal experience goes, and I have examined the crops very carefully in every part of this district, it is generally better than was at first expected, in the good land where the seed was sown early and not too well manured the crop has been good, in bad wet land the crop has been bad, it is not so much that the tuber is unsound in these places but that they are so small and only of use for feeding poultry and pigs. I believe the disease to be attributable to worn out seed and that is thought by many of the small farmers, instead of importing good seed. To conclude, the crop has been better than was at first anticipated. **Carlow D.**—There was no injury by insects, &c., to crops in this district. The bad yield is caused by—I. Not making the planting earlier in the season. II. By putting in old seed again and again in the same land. III. By re-planting the same crops in the same fields year after year.

**DUBLIN COUNTY. Ballyriggon D.**—After careful inquiry I find that there has been no injury done to crops by insects, fungi, or weeds, injurious to farm crops in this district during the past season. **Clontarf D.**—The yield of the potato crop in this district has in comparison with other years been fairly good this year, and the probable cause of the disease may, in my opinion, be attributed to the wet season, and old seed. I believe it would be beneficial to change the seed more frequently. **Collage-street D.**—I beg to state that the yield of the various crops in my district for year 1890, was similar to previous years with two exceptions, viz.:—The potatoes were good except in one instance, i.e., the Deaf and Dumb Institution, where, in that case the quarter of the crop was diseased and wholly unfit for use. In the other case the yield of beans and peas was not as good as in former years, principally owing to the wet season. **Dundrum D.**—The yield of the potato crop about Carrickminnow, Quinlinton, Ballybrack, Shankill, was much better in regard to champions, white rocks, and kumps, than that in other portions of the district, the other kinds of potatoes are not grown there except founders, for which the percentage is the same throughout. The great difference in yield is, in my opinion, very much due to the fact that comparatively little rain fell in that neighbourhood in proportion to the heavy rainfall elsewhere. There has been, so far as I can learn, no appreciable damage done to crops by insects, &c., save in one or two instances where the turnips seem to have suffered from something resembling, in one case a dry rot, and in another, by as stated, a kind of worm. The other crops generally seem good. **Kilgobbin D.**—From the inquiries made by the several enumerators in my district with regard to the potato crop of 1890, it appears to be upon the whole nearly up to the average

of former years. There is about three-quarters of the crop sound, and the remainder, viz.:—a quarter partially diseased and small, owing principally to the wet season. **Lacra D.**—The general opinion all through this district is that the bad state of the potato crop has been caused by wet weather. I cannot find that any special injury has been caused by insects, fungi, or weeds. **Rathvane D.**—There has been a slight decrease in the produce of every kind of crop grown in this district except cabbage, which the farmers state is better than it has been for the three preceding years. The only crop in which there is a perceptible decrease is potatoes. The growers of this crop state that the only reason they can assign for this failure is that the blight came upon the potatoes this year earlier than in previous years owing to the dampness of the season. The farmers also state that they have not observed any injury to their potatoes from insects, fungi, or any other cause, except the blight.

PROVINCE OF  
LEINSTER.

**KILDARE COUNTY. Kildare D.**—All the crops have been interfered with by rain, especially potatoes, which are injured by blight. No special injuries to crops from insects or fungi are reported. **Noss D.**—The low average yield of potatoes is entirely owing to the wet season, and not to the ravages of noxious insects, &c.; wherever new seed was planted in reasonably dry soil the yield was good; the only kind of potatoes grown to any extent are champions, kumps, and founders. Other root crops are excellent, the corn crops were a fair average. **Robertstown D.**—In general, about a quarter crop was bad about here, and a quarter small. A potato called "blacksmiths" was sown in a good many small gardens, and showed a very bad yield.

**KILKENNY COUNTY. Callan D.**—The crops in this district were very good this season, with the exception of the potato crop, which was seriously injured by the blight. Potatoes set in March returned a good crop in fresh land, as they escaped the heavy rains. Potatoes set in late April and May were seriously affected by the blight. The farmers here do not consider that their crops were injured by insects or fungi to any estimated degree. **Castlemore D.**—The probable cause of partial failure in the various crops can safely be attributed to the wet and very inclement weather during the late spring, and throughout the whole summer. This affected all general crops as well as the potato crop. With regard to insects I cannot discover that they have done more injury to crops during this year than at any previous time, or probably not so much. **Kilweny D.**—The wetness of the middle months of summer, caused potatoes on wet low-lying and undrained land to be partially diseased and in-

PARTICULARS OF  
DISEASES.

ferious. A good sign at the present time, however, is that the price is slightly falling, an indication that scarcity is not apprehended. In the tabular form of percentages of diseases of the potato crop, the superiority of the champion variety is not impaired by its comparison with the founder, as the former is the main crop of the country and is not dug till the autumn, while the latter is grown to a comparatively small extent for consumption in July and August, and these were dug (except the small quantity kept for seed) before the disease appeared to any extent. *Johnstown D.*—The yield of crops in this district is as follows:—Wheat which is not sown to any great extent in district gave a bad yield owing to the wet season and land not being suitable for it. Barley also gave a poor yield which is attributed to the very wet season. Oats was a fair average crop, and farmers appear satisfied with the yield; they say the moisture in the beginning of the season is the cause—moist season being, it seems, unfavourable for wheat and barley, but favourable for oats. Mangolds and turnips are also good crops, which is attributed to the moist season. Hay has not given as good yield as previous years, the season being too dry and parched in the beginning. Potatoes, on the whole, are a two-thirds crop, and such are of a small size generally. The season being wet and generally unfavourable. I cannot offer any remark as to insects and their ravages. *Filtown D.*—The yield of the various crops in my district this year has been good, except potatoes, which have partially failed, the crop being only about two-thirds of the average. This partial failure seems attributable to an unusually early appearance of disease before the tubers in late sown crops were properly formed; the disease spread during the cold wet weather in July and August, but subsequent seasonable weather greatly checked its progress. Champions and founders are the description of potatoes principally grown, and they appear to have been affected by disease to about the same extent. Cereals promised very well until injured by the excessive rainfall in August; fine weather fortunately set in soon after the harvest commenced before very much damage had been done, so that after all an average crop was realized. Hay was an abundant crop, but much of it has been badly saved in consequence of unfavourable weather. The season has been favourable for turnips and mangolds, the yield of these crops being above the average. I find that no material injury has been done to the crops by insects or fungi, although in certain cases wire-worms have done a certain amount of mischief to potatoes. *Thomastown D.*—It is unnecessary to go into detail regarding the causes of potato failure. With the exception of the failure in that crop the others may be characterized as good. Oats especially so, and wheat and barley average. Turnips and mangolds never better. Hay is plentiful, but a good deal of it indifferently saved.

*Kinn's County. Edmestown D.*—Without any apparent reason the potato crops vary tremendously. On one farm you will find hardly any disease, and on the very next farm all are diseased, and on another though not diseased, they are not larger than mushies. I would say that taking the whole district into account about one-third are sound, one-third partially diseased, and one-third quite gone. All the other crops are good. Owing to the wet season a quantity of hay was very badly saved. *Ferbans D.*—The grain and root crops in this district were very good crops. With the exception of the potato crop the yield has been considered satisfactory. Hay was good in uplands, but that grown on lowlands and old meadow lands was light. The frosts in May checked the growth of potatoes and left them so strength to resist the attack of blights which came early in August. I cannot learn that any special injury has resulted from insects, &c. The book supplied will be of great service next year in guiding the inquiries of the enumerators so that fuller

information may be given to the statistical department as to such injuries. *Parsonstown D.*—The wet season, and want of heat in months of July and August of this year was to a great measure the cause of the bad yield. *Tullamore D.*—Owing to the incessant rains of the past three months, the potato crop is not up to the average, although there is a fair percentage of sound tubers, particularly in the sorts that come in early. I attribute much of the failure to want of proper cultivation, which in innumerable farms is prejudicial to a healthy good crop.

*Longford County. Ballyvaughan D.*—The crops in this district were generally up to the average except the potato crop, which has suffered considerably from the wet season, and I believe also from want of change of seed. There has not been any special injury to crops observed to have been done by noxious insects or fungi. Weeds generally are injurious to crops of all kinds, and have done some injury in this district, but farmers, as a rule, will not attend to their eradication. *Granard D.*—The partial failure in the potato crop is attributed to the wetness of the early part of the season. Not much damage has been done to the crops by fungi or insects, but considerable tracts are overrun with weeds. *Longford D.*—It is hardly necessary to observe that the bad yield of the potato crops is due to the "blight," and the constant wet weather. The good yield of oats is attributed to the moist spring. In our part of the district (Lanesboro'), it is stated that the cabbage crop is not good owing to the ravages of grub.

*Leath County. Ardee D.*—The partial disease in the potato crop in this district is altogether attributed to the inclemency of the weather last summer. *Colton D.*—The potato crop here has been only fair. In every case where potatoes were planted early, with change of seed, and in fresh ground they withstood the blight. The planting early appears to have been the most certain preventive as the farmers say that when such a course was pursued the potato was as strong on the arrival of blight to be affected by it. In most cases however the disease, they say, arrived a fortnight or three weeks before the potato was fit to resist the attack. The Skerry blue potato appears to have been the hardest of the lot. I find that when the individual potatoes of the crop have been small a larger percentage have been sound than when they were large, and in these cases I fear not much manure was used which might result in the potato not being too much forced as the commencement of its growth and being consequently strong to resist disease. I cannot find that any observation of insects or fungi has been made save the attacks of the white slug on the stalks. *Drogheda D.*—Hay, oats, turnips and mangolds have been good owing to the continued moisture in the early part of the season which favoured the growth of young plants; the moisture which favoured these crops has been injurious to potatoes, particularly in low-lying or bog lands, which require a hot season. Inquiries have been made by the several enumerators in this district as to the ravages of noxious insects on crops, and they report that cabbages have slightly suffered from caterpillars, no other crop has suffered from insects. *Dundalk D.*—The good yield of the various crops in this district for present year may be attributed to good cultivation, and tolerably good weather.

*Meath County. Athboy D.*—The potato crop in this district is generally a very poor one, owing to the early appearance of disease, caused by (1) wet weather, (2) the prevailing habit of sowing the crop in vernal soil, (3) using as seed, chiefly potatoes grown in the same land. The grain crops were much above the average, being not so much injured by wet weather. Turnips and mangold are also good for same reason, and hay was

a very abundant crop. So far as I have been able to ascertain no special damage has been done to the crops in this district by insects or fungi during this season. *Dorchester D.*—The potato crop would have been very good, had it not been for the heavy frost on the 28th May which burned down the stalks, then in the latter end of July the distemper got hold on the crops before it had come to maturity. This, combined with the constant damp weather during August and part of September, is believed to be the cause of the failure, particularly in heavy land. I beg to add that as far as I can learn none of the potato crop is entirely lost, as the people need all that was had for feeding their pigs, &c. *Kells D.*—The good yield of hay, oats and turnips in this district is attributed to the good season which favoured the soil, and the bad yield of the potato crop, to the early setting in of blight and disease. As far as I could ascertain, the crops in this district suffered no special injury from insects, or fungi, during past season. *Naves D.*—Potatoes are a limited crop in this locality and the only root sown are champions, except a very inconsiderable quantity of early potatoes which were consumed before the blight appeared. The injury to the crop is attributed to the dampness of the season and the early appearance of the blight. The people have not the slightest idea of injury from insects or fungi, except that they believe a hard frosty winter does kill insects in the ground. *Shore D.*—I have not been able to obtain any information relative to special injury to crops in this district for past season from insects or fungi. *Trive D.*—The failure (partial) in the potato crop is principally due in the early sorts to prevalence of heavy frosts in May last, and in the later sorts to continuous rain. From inquiry I cannot however discover that any material damage was caused either by noxious insects or weeds.

*Queen's County. Abbeyleix D.*—The principal crop grown in this district is champion potatoes, about 50 per cent. of the whole. With the exception of the potato crop, which has failed to the extent of about one-third, all the others have done exceedingly well, root crops especially. Hay and straw are also abundant. *Ballyhenry D.*—There was a good yield of all the crops in this district, except potatoes. Owing to the wet season and poverty of some of the land, this crop has not been as good a yield as in former years. I think this bad yield may also be attributable to a want of change of seed by the farmers. *Maryborough D.*—I have not heard of any insects injuring the crops in this district, but I observe that farmers are very careless regarding the weeding of their crops. Weeds are most injurious to all kinds of crops. They absorb that which should go to nourish the roots, and thereby impoverish both present and future crops. Potatoes fill more rapidly in dirty wet land than they do in dry clean land. Some farmers have not sufficient help to enable them to keep their crop thoroughly weeded, and perhaps are unable to pay labourers; others are careless, and do not appreciate the value of such work. I fear this state of things is likely to continue, as most people like to go on as usual without any change for the better. *Mountcash D.*—Hay has been a good crop so far as yield, but quality, especially old meadow hay, is below average, owing to the very wet weather which prevailed during July last. First-crop hay in many cases was sown during comparatively dry weather. Oats is well up to average in yield, but quality is not so good as other years, which is entirely attributable to wet season, and the same remark applies with greater force to barley. Turnips are an average crop. Mangolds in many cases run to seed, owing to wet season. Failure of potato crop is attributable to the very wet season, and in many cases matters have been made worse by the bad system of cultivation adopted by many of the smaller farmers. Potatoes sown on boggy or heavy and badly drained land have

naturally suffered most. Potatoes sown comparatively early on well-drained ground and assisted by the application of artificial manures, appear to have done best. The cold and wet season appears to have been adverse to the existence of insect pests and fungi, excepting, of course, potato blight.

*Wexford County. Castledore D.*—The failure of the crops is due to the extreme wetness of the season, also to the early attack of the blight, the tubers not being sufficiently developed to withstand it. There has been no damage done by noxious insects, nor any attributable to fungi or weeds. In the hilly districts the potatoes were not so much affected by the extreme damp, and were sufficiently developed to withstand the blight. *Delvin D.*—All the crops this year were fairly good, with the exception of potatoes, which have been a partial failure (55 to 50 per cent. of entire crop being bad), owing to blight, probably being caused by the continuous wet weather in the early part of the season. *Killeggan D.*—Very few potatoes are grown in this district except champions and founders. The good yield of root crops and cereals is due to the plentiful rains. These crops were, however, slightly injured by the rain at harvest time. The potato failure is due to—(1.) Early frosts. (2.) Wet season. (3.) In a few instances growth of fungi. (4.) Growth of weeds, after the blight had set in. (5.) In a few cases late planting. (1.) Only applies to boggy land and moorland. *Monk D.*—As is well known, the potato crop has been a bad one this season, not half as good as the average. This appears due, firstly, to the early frosts which cut away the stalks, and, secondly, to the amount of weeds which smothered the growth of the young potatoes. This large amount of weeds is to a great extent no doubt due to the wet season. When the weeds are not removed they naturally harbour insects which injure the young potatoes. I am informed that the same remarks also apply to other crops, such as oats. The wet season has naturally favoured such crops as cabbage. *Mulhenny D.*—The crops generally, with the exception of the potatoes, have been good in this district. The failure of the potatoes is ascribed to the early blight brought on by the wet season. As regards ravages by noxious insects, in some portions of the district the turnip crop suffered from a maggot resembling that found in sheep. It is the first time it has appeared in this district, I am informed. I presume this must be the grub of the root fly described in the "Special Report" you have been kind enough to send me. The damage to the crop, however, have not been general nor extensive. The land is pretty good generally, and that under tillage is well farmed, and there does not appear to have been any damage of sufficient extent to be noticed as caused by insects or fungi. I am not aware of what is the exact nature of the potato blight, but it seems to be caused by sudden changes of temperature, and the weakly plants succumb, their weakness having originated in rapid growth during damp weather, causing fungus on the tuber when the leaves have been destroyed by blight.

*Wexford County. Ennisceorthy D.*—The bad yield of potatoes this year was owing to the wetness of the season. The blight set in very early and stopped the growth of the tubers before they came to maturity. The other crops were about an average in this district; quality of grain not up to average in consequence of wet season; mangolds and turnips an excellent crop. *New Ross D.*—The tubers are more or less wet and sodden when cooked. Were it not for the dry sandy nature of the soil in this district, along with careful tillage, the crop would be far worse than it is. It is unnecessary to say that the heavy rains in the early part of the season, followed by a visitation of fungus, was the cause of the partial failure of the crop. All the other crops are well up

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to the average of former years, and no special injury was caused by the ravages of insects. *Taylour D.*—The potato crop this year is about one-half that of last year in this district, and is of inferior quality. The crop has not been much affected by disease. The blight, which set in early in July, is the cause of the small crop. *Weyford D.*—I regret I have not information which would enable me to give a useful report on insects and fungi injurious to crops. I have to acknowledge receipt of the very interesting "Special Report" on insects, fungi and weeds injurious to farm crops. If generally known and the advice given acted on, it should be of great use to the farming class, as a general rule they appear to pay no attention whatever to clearing their lands of weeds.

**WICKLOW COUNTY.** *Arden D.*—The cause of the bad yield is attributed to the want of heat in June and the wet weather in subsequent months. *Bray*

*D.*—The crops in general in this district have been good. The potatoes a fair crop, but a small proportion diseased, owing to a continuance of wet weather, just when fine, dry, warm weather was required to ripen them. No observations to make regarding insects, fungi, &c. *Dunlavin D.*—The exceptionally bad yield of the potato crop in this district this year is attributable to the wet season, all other crops are as good as they have been for years past. *Wicklow D.*—The general opinion of the farmers is that the diseased percentage of the crop was caused entirely by the very wet season, and want of new seed. Where new seed was used it was found that there was no disease. Some farmers consider that the description of manure used had something to do in producing disease on certain farms, where, for instance, heavy wet manure was put on the land. It is not considered that insects or fungi injured crops in this part of the country.

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**CLARE COUNTY.** *Sallybegan D.*—I am quite unable to give the report called for as to fungi or insects, and I have no means of getting information. The principal causes of the failure of the potato crop were the very wet weather and the fact that the produce from the same seed has been employed too often. *Ennis D.*—There is a class of potatoes which, though very little sown, yet, where sown, seems to have suffered less than other kinds. I mean the "Leather Coat." Most of this district is of light dry soil, and will account for the percentage being fairly good; in some parts the potatoes are excellent; in boggy, mountainous land the crop is the reverse. It is a matter of notoriety that excessive rain at the time when the tubers ought to be swelling caused the failure in the potato crop. At the time of ripening some fine weather just saved the oat crop, &c., of which no great quantity is sown. A fine autumn gave the farmers ample opportunity of saving and carrying excellent crops of hay. The root crops are distinctly good, the moistened land being beneficial to them. *Ennistimon D.*—The general potato crop sown in this district was the champion, which seems to be run out, as the yield was had and the quality very inferior. The Scotch Down did best and kept best, and is altogether the best food. I, in a great measure, attribute the disease and bad yield of the potato crop to stop measures of an inferior quality, bad drainage, and worse tillage. The inattention to weeding leaves ample covering and encouragement to breed the various kinds of insects injurious to the crop, and prevents the free air from nourishing and strengthening the plant. In this district such a thing as weeding is almost unknown. *Enliscabe D.*—I. The potato crop is extremely varied, both as to quality and yield. Where new seed was sown early, the quality is excellent and the return average. On the other hand, wherever the crop was sown late, the return is much below the average in quantity, and the quality ranges from indifferent to bad, according to the nature and situation of the land. In many mountainous localities, where mists prevailed even when rain was not falling, the return is practically nil. On the whole, the yield of sound potatoes is only about half the crop, and the quality of these is, as a general rule, much inferior to the crops of former years, the extreme and constant wet having rendered the tubers soft, wet, and soapy. II. Hay was an abundant crop, and up to the average in quality; but much difficulty was experienced in saving any but early ryegrass. III. Cereals (chiefly oats) were never better, as a rule, but they too suffered much in saving. IV. Green crops are good as a whole. I cannot trace

any special injury from insects or fungi. *Kilrush D.*—As regards the potato crop, which is undoubtedly a poor one this year, the percentage of diseased potatoes is small, but the potatoes which are sound are not good; they are soft and soapy. It seems to me that the growth of the potatoes stopped and they never matured properly; they are small in size as well as deficient in yield. The deficiency in quantity was not so great as was anticipated. I estimate the average at sixty per cent. of the usual crop. Some farmers anticipate that the potatoes will not keep, and only time can prove that question. The earlier potatoes were a very good crop, being mostly ready for digging when the blight came on. In some places imported seed has produced no better crop than the champions grown from old seed, in old land; but in almost all cases new potato ground has done better than old. *Shanillebridge D.*—The various crops in this district are fully up to the average of past years, except the potato, which is very little more than one-third as average crop. I attribute the failure of the potato crop this year to the cold wet summer which we have had, combined with the fact that the kinds of potatoes sown are too long in use in the district. *Falls D.*—The bad wet weather coming before the potato crop was matured is the cause of the bad yield in that crop, which in many portions of the district has been very late in being sown, especially in the mountainous and poorer lands in the district. So far as can be ascertained, the disease, this year, has not been attributed to noxious insects or fungi. The yield of the several other crops has been a fair average, though a good deal of heavy oat crops have been injured by getting lodged from the heavy rains. The small percentage in the founders of diseased potatoes is accounted for by their being dug earlier, in the year for use. The description is only sown in small quantities.

**CORK COUNTY, E.R.** *Ballincellig D.*—The potato crop in portion of this district was a fair average one, while in other parts it was not more than a third; as a rule those which were sown early in warm sunny soils escaped the effects of the blight to a great extent, the tubers being nearly matured; while those sown late in cold clayey soils were not sufficiently advanced before the wet came on. The only insect which has, so far as is known, done any injury to the potato crop is the wire worm. The farmers here do not appear to watch with any interest the injury caused in their crops by insects, &c., and are not able to give any information of value on the subject. But if they each had a copy of your valuable book they might awaken to the importance of the subject. *Charleville*

*D.*—The failure of the tuber crop is due to the wet cold season which prevented the potatoes maturing before the blight came on them. The blight appeared earlier than usual by several weeks. *Cork, North, D.*—I attribute the bad yield of the potato crop to the very unfavourable weather in the early part of the season. *Cork, South, D.*—The potato crop in this district shows a fair average.—(1.) The land is dry and well tilled. (2.) A good many market gardeners reside in the district and they had them dug out for the market before the disease set in. *Fermanagh, D.*—The bad yield of potatoes was due to the very wet weather at a time when the greater part of the crop was most liable to injury from that cause, to the greater part of the crop having been sown late, and to its having been mainly sown in "beds," rather than in drills. Potatoes sown in March and those sown in drills stood best. Potatoes grown from seed imported direct from Scotland and not got from local seedmen (as imported seed) did well. The defective yield of grain crops was due to the wet weather preventing the ear filling properly, so that, when ground, the grain gives an unusually low return of meal, &c. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. Turnips were in some cases slightly injured by wire-worm, and potatoes were injured by fungi, but I think rather less than usual. *Kesh, D.*—I attribute the potato failure in this district to the excessive rainfall during the past summer. Up to the middle of July the crop was very promising, but the continuous rain caused the blight. *Kesh, D.*—I consider the bad yield of the potato crop this year is entirely due to the excessive fall of rain in the early part of the season, and also to the lateness in putting in the seed. Wherever the crop was sown, anyway early there is a fair and average crop. I also consider the seed planted should be changed oftener than it is. *Mallow, D.*—I do not think that there is any reason to believe that insects, fungi, &c., have had any influence on the crop but that the bad weather had. *Midleton, D.*—I cannot say that any crop in this district has during past season suffered in any way from the effects of ravages of various insects, &c. *Midleton, D.*—But for the failure of the potato crop the harvest this year would have been an abundant one. The yield of all green crops has been particularly good, as the wet season which told so much against the potato has been in their favour; the wet summer contributing to their growth and the fairly good harvest season enabling them to come to maturity. Flourders appear to have done better than champions, but this is because the farmers were dug out early. The champions seem to have been too long in use and new seed seems now necessary. Those farmers who put in their seed early have had in limestone land fair crops, but the blight did great harm to crops set late and in soft boggy land. It is not considered that insects did any harm to the crop—the failure being attributed to the blight entirely. *Newmarket, D.*—I find that in a few cases where the champions were planted in March the yield has been a fair average. This district being high and damp the farmers do not plant early. I have heard no complaints as to injury by insects. This may be accounted for by the use of lime in this part of the country, in addition to manure. *Queenstown, D.*—As far as I have been able to ascertain from inquiry and observation the crops of this district, with exception of the potato, are good; the corn and green crops and hay, I believe, exceed the average yield. I have heard in some places that the oat crop received damage by being lodged. The hay crop is large, but in quality it has suffered from excessive rain and the low temperature of the summer, and it was considerably damaged by rain while being aired. I have read the Special Report on "insects, fungi, and weeds injurious to crops." The farmers here invariably say that their crops have not been damaged by insects, or fungi, and I believe no special damage has been caused by them, except the potato blight, which

appears to be a fungus. The turnips and mangolds appear to have sustained exceptionally little damage this year from attacks of insects. I think the general causes of the inferior potato crops this year are firstly that there was little heat in early part of year, which retarded the growth of the tubers, and then the blight came early and stopped the growth of the tubers even where it did not actually reach the tubers. I find in many instances that after the blight attacked and withered the potato stalks, the farmers let the weeds grow, and consequently owing to the wetness of the season a luxuriant crop of weeds was the result, which must have caused considerable damage. The potato crop varies very much in different parts of this district, and in the more inland portion it is nearly an average crop, and of good quality, and owing to the high prices obtainable its value is, I believe, above the average. In the localities of Monkstown, Passage West and Crosshaven, the yield appears to be 50 per cent. under the average, and the tubers of inferior quality generally. Some good farmers have good crops in these localities. *Youghal, D.*—The cause of the bad crop of potatoes this year is due to the blight which fell upon them unusually early, and also the wet season which rendered the crop very bad near the sea coast and in mountainous districts.

*Cork, County, W.R. Bandon, D.*—The cause of the bad potato crop here is believed to be in consequence of the wet season, and the blight attacking the stalks so early in the season. *Santry, D.*—The good yield of flounders (which are not a good keeping variety) is due to the fact that being an early potato, the crop was dug out before the blight began to affect the quality. Practically, the entire potato crop in this locality consists of champions. As regards injury to the crops from insects or fungi, the enumerators at Killybegane reports that wheat has suffered to the amount of one-fourth from insects and fungi; the enumerator at Cummert reports that fungi have in many cases caused the partial failure of mangold wurzel and turnips, and the enumerator at Roskill reports similar loss from fungi. The failure of the potato crop this year may be attributed to the effects of excessive rain. *Castletown, New, D.*—The bad yield this year of the various crops in this district has been due entirely to the bad weather that has prevailed during the summer and autumn. *Clewelly, D.*—The partial failure of the potato crop in this district is attributed to the fogs during the months of June and July. The deterioration in grain crops is attributable to the same cause and the wetness of the summer months. This moisture was an advantage to the root crops, which were good. The farmers do not attribute the failure of the crops to insects, fungi, &c., of which they appear to have no knowledge. As a rule, the farmers are very neglectful of the growth of weeds which they allow to overrun their farms—particularly the potato fields. *Drogheda, D.*—I cannot at present give an opinion as to the probable effect on the potato crop by the ravages of any particular insect, but I have myself personally inspected some of the diseased potatoes, and I perceived that in most cases there was no smell from them as if they had been rotten, they had not at all the same smell as the diseased potato of 1850, and I believe that the blight fell on them in a different way this year than in other years, and it may not be at all unlikely that the great quantity of rain which fell in the months of June, July, and August, may have in certain soils been favourable to the growth of a certain insect which found its way to the potato. *Macroom, D.*—The potatoes are small and generally up to the present sound. The people complain that the tubers never came to proper maturity, this may be attributed to the wet season we had during the early growth of the potato, and the fact that the blight set in so early, causing the stalks to decay. The weeds then

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flourished and the people, thinking that the crop was utterly lost (from the outcry made by some persons), made no effort to clear them away. I find that light, high, sandy soil, where the crops were put in early and well manured and limed, has given the best yield, but in wet heavy soil or higher mountainous farms, even though limed, the crop did not do so well as in the former case. *Midwest D.*—In my opinion the failure—partial—of the potato is due to the bad season and to the fact of the seed not being changed. *Shilleroon D.*—With the exception of the potato crop, the crops in this district have been very fair, but are slightly below the average in most cases. As regards the potatoes they have now nearly all been dug, and the result has been about one-third of the usual crop, of these little more than one-half were sound. The failure of the crop is generally attributed in the first instance to late planting, and secondly to the unusually early appearance of the blight which set in before the growth was strong enough to resist it. The blight itself is believed here to be greatly due to the heavy sea fogs which were very prevalent in the early part of the season, and the wet weather and want of heat prevented subsequent growth. Inferior seed was also one of the causes of the failure, combined in many instances with a worn-out soil. Champions and founders are the principal descriptions grown. The other kinds are only grown in small quantities. No special injury has been caused by insects or fungi.

**KERRY COUNTY.** *Caltrivogue D.*—In my opinion the failure of the potato crop this year may chiefly be attributed to the very wet season. I think it would be a great improvement if the farmers could be induced to import fresh seed every second or third year, and till fresh lands in place of tilling the same ground for several years after each other. *Castleland D.*—The potato crop is a very bad one in this district, and this applies to all varieties sown; of course, the chief cause for this has been the unusually wet season. I am not in a position to enter into particulars regarding the injury done by insects, fungi, &c., but I can safely say, that I often wonder how potatoes grow at all here owing to the way they are treated. They are usually planted in the worst kind of land, boggy and swampy, badly manured, badly attended to during growth, and seldom or never weeded. The most hopeless state of ignorance prevails as to the cultivation of potatoes. *Single D.*—The loss in the potato crop consisted more of wet mossy potatoes than of those actually diseased. Those diseased suffered from the usual fungus, no others are noticeable. *Keenure D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop is due to the blight having set in early owing to the constant wet weather. The hay is a good crop, but in some instances badly saved. The oat crop, very little of which is sown by the farmers in this district, is fair. Turnips are an average crop and doing fairly well. No complaints have been made of any injury done to the various crops in this district by noxious insects. *Killybeg D.*—As far as I can ascertain insects have done no harm to crops in this district. As regards weeds, I believe that a certain amount of injury has been done by them to crops in this district, as the people are not at all careful to weed their land, and the crops become choked up with weeds. Of course the principal cause of the failure of the potato crop was the very wet season. *Killybeg D.*—The bad yield this year was occasioned by the wet season which brought on the blight early. The early sowing yielded a good crop, but the late sowing, say in April and May, yielded a bad crop. The early sowing had a good growth made before the blight made its attack. The potato crop did not suffer from worms, fungi, or any other cause in this district, but solely from the cause mentioned. *Lisnaveel D.*—The bad yield of crops in this district may be attributed to the wetness of the season, and in the case of potatoes, to the

wetness of the season, not changing the seed more frequently, and not cleaning the land of decaying potato stalks and weeds. *Trillick D.*—The bad yield in this district may be attributed to late planting, wet spring, and blight setting in before tubers had matured. The amount of weeds permitted to exist in the potato crop in this district is extremely detrimental, excluding light and air and retaining moisture. Noxious insects and fungi are not believed to have had much effect upon the bad yield this year, and certainly nothing comparatively with the cause as above stated.

**LIMERICK COUNTY.** *Abbeyside D.*—The principal cause of the failure was the early visitation of the blight before the potatoes could come to maturity, the natural wet description of the land in this district and the continued rainy weather during the season. Champions are the only description of potatoes principally grown, all other kinds are only grown in isolated small patches and are dug out early, which accounts for the high percentage of produce, with the exception of white rocks which have done very badly. *Adore D.*—The potato crop has now been dug out in this district, and notwithstanding the bad year generally for this crop, in this district it has been quite up to the average or at least very nearly so. I chiefly attribute this to the fact that the farmers of this district are as a rule good careful tillers, and are better off as a rule than in other districts. No special injury was noted to crops from insects or the growth of fungi. *Bruff D.*—There is not much tillage in this district. The land in general is rich and the greater portion is in grass. The oats and wheat were good crops but suffered somewhat by heavy rain. Turnips and mangolds were good crops. Potatoes yielded badly. In general they were planted late, the wet season affected them prejudicially, there was an absence of warm ripening weather, and the crop was much overgrown with weeds. When diseased in the potatoes were not fully matured to resist the effects of the disease and hence large quantities became injured. Founders are a sort that come in early and were largely used before they could be affected. I believe some of the poor people use small potatoes as seed, which I believe is not a good thing to do. I cannot learn that injury was done by insects, but I think it is to be regretted that the people do not weed their potato crop better than they do. There is a large quantity of hay in the district, some of it not in good condition from the heavy rain. *Kilbane D.*—I received a copy of your Special Report on insects, fungi, and weeds, which, if generally known and acted on by the farmers, would prove a great benefit to them. I cannot really state the amount of damage done by these pests, but it certainly is very considerable. *Monasterevin D.*—With the exception of the potato crop all crops have turned out favourably this season. Hay and oats were fair average crops, and have on the whole been well saved. The yield of turnips and other green crops is above average. Potatoes were a smaller crop than for some years previously. In the mountain parts and wet boggy land an average of more than one-fourth were black and unfit for use. Potatoes set late in the season were soft and worthless, but the failure of the crop is not nearly so general as it is represented. The crops in this district have not been injured by insects &c., to any appreciable extent. *Limerick D.*—The champions, Scotch downs, and founders are the principal potato crop grown in this district this year, the bad yield of which is due to the wet season and the blight coming earlier, and before the crop was sufficiently grown to resist the disease to any great extent. I find only one man in the district grew leather coats. This crop appears to have turned out fairly well. The Scotch downs is a hardy potato, and not so liable to disease as champions or founders. I cannot find that any special injury has been done by

insects or fungi to the crops during the past season. *New Fallow D.*—Dairy business is the chief industry in this district. The crops grown here—oats, potatoes, and turnips, are cultivated to a limited extent only. Oats are up to the average in quantity, but the quality, owing to the wetness of the season, is inferior to that of other years. Potatoes have suffered from the blight, and such as have escaped are below the average in size and quality because of excessive moisture and the absence of heat. Turnips are above the average, as is also hay, but the latter has suffered in quality from the constant rain. *Rathkeale D.*—The bad yield of the various crops in this district may be attributed to the constant wet weather during the summer months, and also in a lesser extent to late planting. There has been no injury to crops by insects or fungi during the past season.

**TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.R. Berrisokane D.**—With the exception of potatoes, all the crops in this district were good. The bad yield in the potato crop was caused by the blight setting in so early this year. No special injury has been done to crops by insects. *Nenagh D.*—All farmers about here agree in attributing the partial failure of the potato crop to the heavy rains of July and August, and the setting in of the blight before the tubers had done growing. Some also attribute it partially to weak seed. No crops suffered this year from insects, or fungi, or weeds. Turnips, which in dry seasons suffer from the fly, escaped this year owing to the rains. *Newport D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop in this district is due to the very wet season. I have heard no complaints of injury done by insects or fungi. *Bassera D.*—The bad year in this locality is attributed to the wet season preceded by frosts, and the fact that the present champion seed is considered worn out. No reports have been received with reference to insects and fungi from outstations. I need hardly add that there are plenty of weeds injurious to crops. *Templemore D.*—From inquiry made and observation, I attribute the bad yield of the potato crop to sowing the same seed year after year in the same soil; and the disease called blight not in early this year in consequence of the wet season. I consider the yield of the other various crops a good average, the season being favourable for them. *Shrule D.*—So far as I can learn there have been no ravages from noxious insects or fungi in this district. The wet season caused a large crop of weeds, and the moisture caused the increase in the blight.

**TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R. Cahir D.**—The cause of the bad yield in the potato crop is attributed to the early blight, and wet summer. All other crops were good, and no injury was caused from insects or fungi during the past season. *Corrickoe-Suir D.*—It is believed that the principal cause of the potato blight was the wet year. The crop of founders showed a better percentage of sound potatoes, chiefly owing to the fact that it was sown earlier. At this period it is difficult to trace what injury may have been done

by insects or fungi. *Cashel D.*—The large percentage of champions lost by disease was owing to continuous rain during July and August. The founders, being an early crop, did not suffer so much. *Glennel D.*—Owing to the moist growing weather, with occasional gleams of sunshine, experienced early in the season, there was in the potato crop a most extraordinary growth of haulms, and little development of tuber, which in the majority of instances matured badly owing to the continued rain, and want of ripening weather, hence the crop generally was deficient in quantity and quality. In many places, however, I noticed that the luxuriant growth of weeds was allowed to remain on the drills, and these effectually prevented the crop getting any sun or air, and this negligence on the part of the farmers further militated against the crop. *Dundrum D.*—The potato crop was injured by the very wet summer. It is about two-thirds an average crop. In the low lands and boggy mountainous parts of the district the crop was half average, or under the other parts, good in some places. Hay well above average, most of it well sowed. Corn excellent, well above average. Bar heavy grain, good quality. Stalk over six feet in many places. Turnips large and sound. All crops excellent, but potatoes. The wet followed by autumn sun saved the corn. From my present inquiries and observation, I am unable to state any special injuries resulting from insects or fungi. I shall examine the contents of the book received, and after further inquiry submit report. *Killeshock D.*—The only cause I know of for the partial failure of the potato crop is the blight, which has rendered about one-third, and more in some parts, of the crop unfit for food. Recent heavy rain also had an injurious effect on the potatoes. *Tipperary D.*—Champions form the principal crop of potatoes planted. White rocks and founders have not been grown generally, but in small patches near dwelling houses. This is not an agricultural country—it is more adapted for pasture. The potato crop has, in part, failed here in consequence of the damp summer, and the moist nature of the land.

**WATERFORD COUNTY. Cappoquin D.**—The bad yield of potatoes is attributable solely to the cold wet season. The yield of all other crops is good, as there was not too much rain—corn, though good, has not as much weight as other years, owing to the cold. *Dungarvan D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop is due to the blight, and an unusually wet summer. There was a very fair return of all other crops. There was some slight injury done to the oat crop by the wire worm, which appears to be the only damage done by insects in this district. *Portlaoise D.*—The bad yield of the late potatoes was due to the wetness of the summer and autumn. These kinds which were planted and dug early were a better crop, as the spring and early summer were more favourable. *Waterford D.*—Owing to the wet weather at the end of summer, there has been a great amount of disease this season. The founders were all dug out early, hence the smaller percentage of loss.

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**ASTHUR COUNTY. Asthur D.**—There has been a very fair yield of crops except potatoes in this district, and there was no special injury caused by insects or fungi. *Ballymoss D.*—So far as this district is concerned, the potato crop may be considered a fair yield, but owing to continuous wet weather, fully one-third of the crop has suffered from disease, and this has especially been the case where the crop occupied low-lying ground. Hay was an abundant crop, but considerable difficulty was experienced in saving it, and much of it has been injured owing to rain. Oats

was a very good crop, with a very fair yield of straw. It would have been much better, but like every other crop, suffered much for want of warm ripening weather, and about the time it was being cut, the weather cleared up for a short time only to break again as the corn was in stocks. Fortunately this crop suffered little from high winds. Turnips and other root crops are fully up to the average. Flax was an excellent crop, and suffered little from the wet weather, besides the yield being much over the average. Little wheat is sown in this district. I have not

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heard of any harm done by insects or fungi during the past season. In common with many parts of Ireland, sufficient trouble is not taken to eradicate weeds. *Ballymoney D.*—It would appear that on an average more than one-half of the crop is sound. The "Flounders" were dug out early, which is the cause of their having suffered so little. The failure of the crop generally is due here to the wet season, and also largely to the want of fresh seed. I do not think that insects or fungi have caused any appreciable damage. *Belfast, North, D.*—I have endeavoured to ascertain from reliable sources the probable cause why the produce of crops this season is less than last year. The farmers in this district attribute the failure to a continuously wet and unusually cold summer, and the early appearance of blight; and believe that no injury was traceable either to noxious insects or fungi. *Belfast, South, D.*—The yield in this district is good, above the average, as a moist season is best suited to the soil. No special injury from insects or fungi. *Corrivelagh D.*—There is an abundant harvest of corn and hay in this district—which extends forty-five miles along the coast, from Belfast to Carron Tower, beyond Glenties—and about ten miles inland to Ballydoon, &c. Green crops (turnips and mangolds) promise well. As regards potatoes, the early sorts, cruffles and flounders, suffered from the cold and damp of spring and summer, and from the use of old seed. The dry weather in autumn checked the progress of fungoid evils, and saved the general crop, which is an average in quantity and quality. The more enlightened farmers have for some years been burning the decayed potato stalks and weeds with advantage, and they find that money spent in drainage and change of seed pays well. Farmers do not fully appreciate their friends, the birds of the air, which battle the destructive insects. Among the most useful air scavengers is the swallow—owing to the cold spring, his visit was limited in time and numbers—the latter was very apparent, particularly at his roll-call parade on telegraph wires, &c., before leaving for winter quarters. *Lisburn D.*—The only information I can afford regarding the disease to the various kinds of potatoes is attributable to the exceedingly bad weather which the county experienced during the spring and summer of this year. I have not heard of any particular complaints regarding insects or fungi. The other crops were all satisfactory.

*ARMAGH COUNTY. Armagh D.*—The yield of the various kinds of potatoes was about the same; the losses from disease were almost altogether confined to the southern portion of this district. The blight was due to the wet season and heavy character of the soil. I have received your book on the subject of insects, fungi, and weeds. There has been no injury to crops from fungi or weeds. In one portion of the district about five per cent. of the turnip crop was injured by the blue fly, and in the same locality about a similar percentage of the cabbage crop was damaged by the caterpillar. In another part of this district the oat crop was slightly injured by an insect locally known as the grub. *Lurgan D.*—The cause of the good yield of potatoes in this locality may be attributed to the frequent change of seed, a considerable quantity being imported from Scotland. *Newry D.*—In this district of the county Armagh the yield (average) of all kinds of potatoes was fair this season, but so much rain in the autumn caused much more of the potatoes to decay than otherwise would have been the case had the season been dry up to digging. In some cases heavy manuring caused early potatoes to decay to a heavy extent, but in that respect there seems little difference from former seasons. *Portadown D.*—The reason that the potatoes in this district have been so good is, the land is generally dry and hilly, and the potatoes are planted early, and, in addition, the people allow no weeds to grow in the drills or ridges. Seed is frequently changed, and the people pay the greatest

attention to them during their growth. At present the best chagions in Portadown market are sold from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. per cwt. Skerries are somewhat dearer. The potatoes are very dry and mealy; I have never seen better. The crop of potatoes has not been so good in this part of the country for many years. We have had a dry season here. Last year we had floods very early in the harvest, but this year the weather has been here delightful.

*CAYAN COUNTY. Ballyborough D.*—Every crop this season has been reported fair, save the potato, the failure of which is attributed to the wet season, and partly to the early frost which came in spring. The blight was much more serious in its effects wherever the old native seed was used. On potatoes where the seed imported from Scotland was planted the crop is good and not much diseased. The hay and oat crop was very heavy, but somewhat damaged in the saving, owing to the rain. Flax was a heavy crop, but fetched low prices. Turnips have not come up to the yield which was expected, but they are fair. *Ballymahon D.*—Oats a very good crop, but owing to wet weather about one-fourth was more or less damaged. Wheat very little sown in this district, any that was sown. Hay plentiful and pretty well saved. Some late meadows were injured by the rain, but not to any great extent. Turf scarce and not well saved, owing to wet weather. Turnips and mangolds good crop everywhere. No insects or weeds interfered with the crops in this district, as far as I can find out. The failure in the potato crop is entirely owing to wet weather and early appearance of the blight this season. Early sown potatoes did very well, but in those sown late the tubers were scarcely formed when the blight set in. *Cavan D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop this year is due to blight, caused by the constant rains. Large quantities of the tubers have been destroyed by worms. This too is attributed to the wetness of the season. So far as can be ascertained, no injury has been done to the crop by insects. *Killybegs D.*—The only crop in my district which was a partial failure, owing to the constant wet weather, was the potato crop. The remainder show a fair average yield. No special injury has been done to crops in my district by insects or fungi. *Swoonfield D.*—The potato crop in this district has been much below the average, in fact, in parts of the district it may almost be said to be a total failure. The principal causes which have produced this are as follows:—I. Late planting, followed by a wet season. The blight took hold of the stalks of tubers before they were matured. II. A bad system of tillage and seedling; planting in old ground with same seed; generally the smallest potatoes are reserved for seed. III. Insects and weeds. These, however, only to a minor extent. Wheat has been a very fair crop, but is little sown here. Oats have been fully up to average. Hay has been a fair crop. Turnips a very fair crop. These may be said to be the only crops grown in the district.

*DONALD COUNTY. Ballymahon D.*—The partial failure of the potato crop is due to the wet season experienced during blight. Hay crop is abundant, but badly saved. The wet weather also affected grain crops and prevented them being over the average, though there was a splendid promise at one time. All green crops are very good and fair average. The farmers do not complain of ravages by insects or fungi. *Banewas D.*—There has been no special injury to the crops in this district from insects, fungi, or weeds. The bad yield of the potato crop is attributed to the appearance of frost shortly after the potatoes were planted, which had the effect of checking the growth of the tubers. The continued wet weather is looked upon as having been the cause of the disease. *Dunfinghy D.*—I think it should be taken into consideration that in nearly all cases the tubers in the



are much below the average. *Dungannon D.*—The only crops grown to any extent are potatoes, oats, rye, and turnips. With regard to the potato crop, the cause of the bad yield this year is due to the disease known as "Potato Blight," while I cannot give any opinion as to the direct cause of this disease, I believe it was favoured in its ravages in this district this year by want of change of seed. The crop not having been planted early enough. The soil in which it was planted being in most cases too long under tillage, and lastly, exposure to the sea. The oat crop seems to be good or bad according to the season and the ground in which grown. Same remarks apply to rye and turnips as to oats. With regard to the ravages of insects, fungi, and weeds, I think that the people are not sufficiently educated to know much about the first two named, but there is no doubt that weeds have in this locality been a great cause of injury to the potato crop. *Letterkenny D.*—The principal cause to which the failure of the potato crop is to be attributed in this district is the too frequent cropping of the same kind of seed, without changing, which so weakens it as to cause the crop to be in course of time deficient both in quantity and quality. To the foregoing may be added a wet, and therefore, unfavourable season, when the seed for reasons already given is an easy victim to blight. The other crops grown in the district are fairly good crops, and as such require no remarks at present. *Meville D.*—I beg to state the early crop of potatoes were somewhat affected by the blight, but to no great extent in comparison with other districts. The continued wet weather was in a great measure the cause of the bad yield in this district. All through the district the ground is either a high mountainous or very low-lying wet region, the poor soil in the mountainous portion, and the wet in low-lying, tended to reduce the yield. *Raphoe D.*—I beg to observe that the principal crops in this district are hay, oats, flax, potatoes, and turnips; all these principal crops are good in this neighbourhood. There was considerable difficulty in getting the oat crop sown owing to the wet season. Potatoes are a fair good crop, except in some part of the mountain lands where the sowing was late they did not come to maturity. Turnips appear an excellent crop. Cabbage and other green crops are also good. Farming is generally carefully attended to in this district, and the crops have suffered in no exceptional way except from the wet season. *Ratonaun D.*—The bad yield of the potatoes in the present year is, of course, mainly attributable to the blight which set in early; also, it is said, to the frequent continuation of old seed, instead of changing it occasionally. The constant rains of the autumn were also very unfavourable after the blight had set in. I have not heard of any ravages by insects in this locality. Likely too near sea-coast for such.

*Dews County. Downpatrick D.*—I beg to inform you that the potato crop in this district is nearly up to usual average. The cause of any failure is owing to the blight. Kemps, Scotch downs and scounders, being early sown, were scarcely affected. Generals and magnams were not affected. With regard to champions—in light land, winter manured, the crop was light and very slightly diseased. In heavy land, lightly manured, the crop was beyond the average and not much affected; while in same sort of land, well manured, the crop was very large but badly affected. *Newtownards D.*—In general, the potato crop is an average one. The blight existing is attributed to a wet season, use of small seed, not sufficiently frequently changed, and use of manure not sufficiently decomposed. Champions are regarded as "run out," magnam bottoms, a comparatively new potato, give very good returns. Sherry blues give a very good return. The generals and Bruses raised from seedlings (crabs) a few years ago by Mr. James Watson, steward to General Nugent, of Port-

ferry, are looked on with great favour, yielding ten to twelve tons per acre. Cruffies—unless planted very early, are delicate, and don't resist disease well. All other crops are excellent. No special loss due to insects or fungi is reported. *Rathfriland D.*—The weather is accountable for the variations in average yield of the various crops—modified in certain cases by special circumstances, such as nature of ground and systems of cultivation. No complaints as to insects have reached me from any quarter.

*Fermanagh County. Derrygonnelly D.*—This district is mainly a grazing one. The only crops grown, and these in small quantities, are potatoes, turnips, corn and wheat. The three latter crops have been of average excellence, and require no particular comment. The potato crop has been a comparative failure. The causes were, in my opinion, heavy rains in June and July, the practice of planting potatoes for several consecutive years in the same ground, and using the same seed year after year. I am not in a position to offer any observations as to any special injury done to the crops in this district by insects or fungi. *Sheshill D.*—To some extent Sherry blue potatoes have been injured by insects, and to a less extent "scounders" and "white rocks." Champions or other sorts have not, so far as I can find, been injured by insects, and whether the injury reported has been by any special insect has not been ascertained. *Leah D.*—From information received from various sources, I find, as regards this district, the grain crops, viz., wheat, oats, barley and rye, yield a good supply, as do also turnips, mangolds, and flax. This is attributed to their having been sown in dry weather and the almost constant wet season which ensued benefited, rather than retarded, these different kinds, the country being somewhat hilly. The failure of the potato crop is, on the other hand, owing to the same cause, added to the blight having set in early in July before the stalks had come to maturity. This sort of crop is not sown here until April and even beginning of May, the soil being of a cold heavy nature. *Lisnakeil D.*—I am not aware that noxious insects had anything to do with the failure of the potato crop.

*Londonderry County. Coleraine D.*—The yield of all crops in this locality has been good, which is attributed to the season being favourable. However, the wet weather affected the potatoes considerably. *Lisnakeil D.*—The potato crop in this district has been up to a fair average, about one-third of the crop being lost. In this district potatoes are planted early, and the land is exceptionally good throughout the greater part of it. Sherry blues have been marvelously successful, and next to them come scounders, Irish whites, white rocks, and magnam bottoms. Turnips and mangolds have been a splendid crop this year, and do not appear to have suffered from the ravages of insects or from fungi. Cereals have also been good, but the hay crop was a little short owing to the dry, hard weather in May. On the whole, the year's yield for all crops has been good. *Londonderry D.*—The sole cause of the potatoes being injured or destroyed in this district, are the heavy rains in June and July, and the blight having set in before the tubers had matured. *Magherafelt D.*—The grain crop in this extensive district has been up to, if not above, the average. Flax has been up to average, and in many cases farmers have told me that they very seldom have had so abundant a crop. Green crops are as good as heretofore. Hay was also a good crop this season. The potatoes have done better, when being stored, than the farmers anticipated. A very curious circumstance is that "Skerries," or, as some call them, "Irish Reds," have almost entirely escaped the disease. All round, where fresh seed was used, and in new gravelly land, the potato crop in this

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district is fairly good. However, this district cannot be taken as even an average in comparison with other parts of Ireland—the soil is rich and farmers very careful.

**MONAGHAN COUNTY.** *Curricmacrossa D.*—So far as I have been able to ascertain, the bad yield of potatoes this year is attributed to the blight appearing so early in the season, before the potatoes were sufficiently matured. *Clones D.*—I can assign no cause for the bad yield of the potato crop. *Monaghan D.*—The yield of the potato crop in this district for the present year falls short of the produce of last year, this is the case especially in low-lying lands, where the disease has done most injury, on account of the humidity of the season. Although the wet season was injurious to the potato crop, it was beneficial to other crops, namely, oats, hay and flax, particularly on uplands, where these crops are much above the average. No special injury has been done to crops in this district by insects or fungi.

**TYRONE COUNTY.** *Augherley D.*—In this district there are two widely separated classes of farmers, viz., those on the mountain slopes, where the land is light and the people poor, and in these localities potatoes suffered from late planting, and disease consequent on climatic conditions. In the greater part of the district good land and high farming prevail, and the potato crop resisted the ravages of the disease wonderfully. In the neighbourhood of Caledon the farmers say that the round potatoes are an average crop. As to cereals and grass, as well as other root crops, the season was favourable, and yield good. Many years ago it was suggested to me that the blackberry harmed the disease from year to year though it did not suffer from it. I have noticed that red spots on the leaves are more prevalent in years of potato disease. Microscopists might investigate these red spots profitably.

As the disease appears equally on freshly-broken old meadow, where the weeds have been carefully selected, I am inclined to think it is mainly carried in the atmosphere. *Coolstown D.*—The potato crop in this district is on the whole a fair one. Slurry blots are the best yield. The cause of the failure of the crop is the wet season, and bad land in some districts. *Dungannon D.*—The cereal crops in this district are up to the average of former years. The partial failure of the potato crop is due to the continued wet season combined in many instances with defective drainage and bad cultivation. All the other root crops are up to the average of former years. No damage has been done by insects or fungi in this district during the past season, so far as can be ascertained. *Newtownstewart D.*—The only cause which I can ascertain accounting for the bad yield of the potato crop in this district, is the continuous wet weather. *Omagh D.*—1st. The cause attributed to the good yield of oats and turnips this year is the moderate rain and continuous dampness during the summer, which had the effect of keeping the oat crop, &c., growing all the time, and made it grow a heavy good crop on high-lying land, which otherwise would not have been the case. 2nd. The cause attributed to the bad yield of the potato crop was the rain and continuous dampness during the summer, which had the effect of keeping the crop growing to tops at the time the tubers should be maturing, and then the blight commencing on them before the tubers had come to maturity and therefore stopped the growth. *Strahane D.*—Champion are decidedly the best class of potato, the others which show a higher percentage have been grown in much smaller quantities, and on specially prepared ground. The crop as a whole was good in the dry lands, but in low-lying wet land co-tilled were damaged, the wet season being considered the cause.

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**GALWAY COUNTY.** *Atherry D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop is attributed to the excessive moisture of last summer. The yield would have been far worse were it not that the soil in the greater portion of this district is very favourable to the growth of potatoes. It is in general a light gravelly soil, resting on limestone. *Ballinasloe D.*—The general bad yield of the various crops in this district may be attributed, especially in the case of the potato crop, to the dampness of the past season, and to the fact of the blight having made its appearance three or four weeks earlier than in former seasons and before the potato crop had time to come to maturity. It is estimated to be about one-half what a favourable year would yield of potatoes. Turnips are light in yield, which is also attributed to the dampness. The farmers are satisfied with the yield of hay and oats, and say it is as good if not better than last year. There has been very little, if any, injury done to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Clifden D.*—The principal cause of the failure of the potato crop in this district is owing to late sowing, early blight this year, continuous wet, and failing to change the seed. *Gloombur D.*—The cause of the comparative failure of the potato crop in this district this year, is due, primarily, to the very wet season. I have heard of no complaints as to the action of noxious insects, &c., on the crop, but, doubtless they too had something to do with the failure. *Dunmore D.*—As regards the "Railways," they are a very late crop, and they escaped the blight, but they are not fit for human food, being full of removed from the turnip, and are

only used here for cattle. *Galway D.*—It may now be safely stated that nearly one-half the potato crop will be unfit for food in this district. Ravages from fungi, or insects, &c., have not been observed in this district during the past season. The bad yield of the potato crop may be attributed, generally, to the wet season, late sowing, and early blight. The want of change of seed has also contributed to the cause of the bad yield. Where the crop has been good it may be attributed to good, dry uplands, and early sowing. All grain crops are up to the average of former years. Wheat and oats have suffered to some extent from the continual wet weather, and the yield, in some instances, is not up to the average. Hay has also suffered slightly from the wet weather. Turnips, mangold wurzel, and other green crops are up to the average of past years. *Gort D.*—It appears to be the general opinion of farmers in this locality that the peculiarly wet summer and spring has been the cause alike of the good yield in such crops as are good, and of the bad yield in such as are not up to the average. The damage done by noxious insects and fungi appears to have been small about here. *Moylebough D.*—Fungi were very injurious to the potato crop in this district during the past season. *Loughrea D.*—I believe the bad yield of the potato in this district is chiefly attributable to late sowing, the tubers being unable to come to maturity before being affected with the blight. The undrained state of the land in the mountain districts also materially affects the crops, as by the presence of stagnant water the plants are unable to have a healthy growth. *Foranmore D.*—With reference to the failure of potato crop

this season, I believe the cause is attributable to the use of the same seed for years in succession. *Roundstone D.*—The chief cause to which the bad yield of crops all round may be attributed is the long continued rains of the summer months from which everything suffered more or less. I have not heard any complaints regarding the ravages of noxious insects, &c., this season. *Spiddle D.*—The cause of the bad yield in the potato crop this year was due to the late sowing, as well as the continual rain in the summer months, the blight attacking them very early. It is believed, too, that the champions are dying out, having been used now over ten years in the same land. *Town D.*—The bad yield of potatoes this year may be attributed to the blight having set in so early. Champions being of a soft nature, suffered severely; and this seed is getting worn out. Early potatoes, such as founders and kemp, were nearly ripe before the blight set in, and consequently did not suffer so severely. Green crops, turnips, mangolds, &c., were very good, the moist weather favouring them. Hay was a fair crop, but as wet weather prevailed during the time it was being saved, a considerable portion of it was damaged. Oats very fair; but for the excessive rain it would have been a much heavier crop. *Woodford D.*—With the exception of the potato crop all crops are good in this locality. The hay crop is somewhat lighter than last year, which is probably due to the cold spring and summer. The wet was very favourable to the turnip crop, and the oat crop was also very good. Potatoes in wet boggy soil suffered greatly from frost in May. There is a good deal of the ordinary potato disease, but in some fields the crop is nearly as good as usual. Potatoes set in drills have decidedly come off best. I have heard no complaints as to ravages made by insects, &c.

*LEITHAM COUNTY. Ballinacorney D.*—I believe the continual rain is the main cause of the blight. Mr. Lawler, J.P., D.L., informs me that it is also due to not changing the seed often enough. He has imported the Reading Heroes which are doing well. *Corriban-Shannon D.*—I consider the bad yield in the potato crop due to the wet season, and the disease setting in so early this year. I believe the potatoes should be set earlier than the months of April and May, and that the people should not set all in low-lying land, and they should frequently change the seed. *Dramahaire D.*—The diminution in the crop this year is due to the incessant rains and the subsequent blight, which set in before the potatoes had arrived at maturity. *Monrohamilton D.*—The bad yield in the various crops in this district is attributed to the very wet season, and the nature of the soil being wet and boggy. The crop is not put in in time, owing to the farms being too wet for the want of draining. This applies to all kind of crops. This year the crop was late, and a frost in the latter end of May injured the potato crop to a very great extent. I saw, myself, several fields of potatoes that looked well, and promised to be a good crop, all blackened, the leaves all withered, and the stalks lying. This put back the growth considerably, and I have been informed that the disease then setting in before the tubers were matured left the crop worth very little indeed. The oat crop is bad, owing to the wet season, and the corn is very inferior, all mustered, and not fit for feeding purposes. I cannot procure any good oats. The hay is a fair crop, but badly cured, from the same cause—the wet season. I have received no reports as to the ravages of noxious insects. The farmers permit weeds of all kinds to grow with the crops which smother and destroy the crop which was most remarkable this year; and when asked the cause, the reply was usually given, "The crop was not worth cleaning." *Makill D.*—The wet season is chiefly the cause of the bad yield, together with late frost. I hope the "Special Report on Insects, Fungi, and Weeds injurious to Farm Crops," will be

interesting, but I have no observations to offer on the subject.

*MAYO COUNTY. Ballinaghaderron D.*—So far as I can learn the potato crop in this district is far below the average of an ordinary successful year, and no special reason can be attributed for this by local farmers beyond a general statement of the existence of a "blight" in the early part of the year, the ill effects of which were subsequently increased by lack of heat and excessive moisture. Champions are chiefly grown in this district. *Ballina D.*—Except potatoes, the general yield of crops in this district has been up to a fair average. The potato crop is considerably below that of former years, owing in a great measure to a severe frost in latter end of June, the unusually cold wet season we have had this year, and the early appearance of the blight which was more severe than for some time past. Bad cultivation and neglect to remove weeds, &c., no doubt added to the unsatisfactory state of things in this respect. Champions are the principal crop grown in this district, the others being only to a small extent. *Ballinrobe D.*—The potato crop was injured by the wet weather and the blight, which appeared before the tubers had come to maturity, and consequently caused more damage. The seed used was unfit for the purpose, no fresh seed having been provided, and the smallest potatoes were planted or pieces cut from large ones were used instead. All the corn crops very good, as the wet weather suited the dry limestone land in which these crops were principally planted, with the exception of the wheat crop. The wet weather prevented the grain from growing to the usual size. Very little damage was done to any crops by insects, and I cannot name any particular insect that caused any injury. I noticed that the people were very dilatory in cutting down their crops. I saw many fields of perfectly ripe wheat, oats, &c., remaining uncut for a fortnight or three weeks. Although the weather on several days was fine the work was not done, and storms and rain during the time the corn remained uncut must have done great harm. The wet weather caused a great growth of weeds which injured the potato crop to some extent. *Belanoid D.*—The people of this district attribute the bad yield of potatoes to frost in June, followed by the blight. There was no appearance of insects or fungi during the past season. The other crops yielded a fair average return. *Cashford D.*—The partial failure of the potato crop only calls for any remark. The yield in other crops is a fair average. There were frosts in May and early in June, which burned the young potato stalks, which put back the growth very much. A good warm harvest would have made up for this, but instead, the season was cold and wet, and the tubers were not nearly matured when the blight set in with great severity. No injury was observed from insects or fungi, but small worms, in the clay, have damaged, in some places, the portion of the crop which is soft. *Clonsorra D.*—Champions and founders are chiefly grown; tubers not extensively, and white rocks very little. It does not appear that any injury has been caused by insects or fungi, but in many fields weeds are allowed to grow unchecked. In my opinion the chief causes of the poor yield are, poverty of the soil, susceptibility to disease of worn out seed, and the wet weather bringing on disease when the potatoes were far from maturity. Even those which escaped disease are stunted and small. *Swingford D.*—I believe the failure of the potato crop this year is mainly due to the want of fresh seed, constant wet season, and sowing the same crop so often on the same land. I have heard of no complaints of any insect attacking the crop. *Westport D.*—The only cereals grown in this district—oats, and very small quantities of wheat and rye—yielded an average crop this year. Turnips and mangold wurzel have also yielded a good average, but the potato crop is much below that of

former years, and about half are unfit for human food. This is attributed to a frost which set in early in June, when the stalks were young and tender; an almost continuous wet season, and the blight having made its appearance before the tubers were fully matured. There was no special injury caused to any of the crops by insects or fungi.

**ROSCOMMON COUNTY.** *Athlone D.*—I am of opinion that the potato crop of this district and indeed of the country generally is very much injured each season by the almost unchecked growth of weeds. *Boyle D.*—The only cause for the failure of the potato crop in this district is the blight which set in very early in the season. *Roscommon D.*—Late frosts, when the main crop of potatoes were just over ground, and a wet summer made them a very bad crop. At same time the wet gave good meadows and plenty of straw and brought on green crops. There was very favourable weather for harvesting white crops, which are quite up to average; that same weather however put a stop to growth of green crops which will not be as heavy as expected. *Strokestown D.*—The principal crops grown in this district are hay, oats, turnips, and potatoes—all are average except turnips and potatoes. The turnip was a good crop, the damp season being favourable to it. The potato was a bad crop, owing to the frost in the early part of the year, and the appearance of the blight unusually early in the harvest. In the early part of this year insects did some injury to turnips and the caterpillars to cabbages, but not to such an extent as in previous years.

**SEAN COUNTY.** *Ballymote D.*—The wheat crop in this district was up to the average of the former years. The oat crop is good in yield and quality, and is also up to the average of the past few years, and in some localities the yield is better this year. This is accounted for by the damp weather in July last, supplying more than sufficient moisture, the ground being then warm, causing an abundant growth. This damp weather, while causing hay and oats to improve, had quite an opposite effect on the potato crop, bringing on the blight before the crop was ripe. On good dry soil, where the seed was sown early, the potato crop is fair, but in low lying and badly filled land the crop is hardly worth digging. The potato crop was injured in this district by worms,

but this was confined to a very small area, and I believe the presence of these worms may be attributed to the particular kind of soil in the locality. *Collooney D.*—The potato crop has been a partial failure in this district this season, owing partly to May frosts, and partly to the early appearance of the blight, due to wetness of the season. All other crops have been up to average, turnips and mangold being particularly good. There are no complaints of the ravages of insects. *Esley D.*—All the crops cultivated in this district this year are, generally speaking, a good average crop, except the potato—viz. oats, wheat, barley, rye, turnips, mangolds, hay, &c. In the greater portion of the district the land is good and bordering the sea, hence the wet season had not as injurious effect as in other places. The potato crop too has been good in some parts of the district. The description of potato cultivated is generally "champions" and "Swandons." There are very little of any other kind. I find there are but few complaints as regards insects. I have circulated the "Special report on insects, &c." to the several stations, and doubtless it will do much good. *Sligo D.*—There has been no special injury to crops in my district by insects or fungi during the past season. The falling off in yield of the various crops can be attributed to no cause, save the "early blight" and "wet season." *Toburcurry D.*—The early seed appears to have done best. The potato crop was checked in growth by frost in May, after which there was a considerable growth of stalk owing to rain in June and July. A great growth of weeds was also caused, but little development of the tubers until the blight came, hence the poor yield. The ground covered by weeds retained the wet and prevented the ripeness of the tuber, as the heat, so necessary to the potato, was unable to reach it. Generally, the cultivation of the potato crop is very late here; the ground is not sufficiently prepared or cleared of weeds; and the champion is too late in reaching maturity, being thereby open to blight attack later in the season than any other seed. The other crops have been fairly good. Oats, the principal grain crop, suffered a little in bog-land from smut. There have been no complaints of insects or fungi, nor have I observed any injury to crops by them myself this year. I have looked through Mr. Macbeane's report, and I am of opinion that every farmer should have a copy of it.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

23rd December, 1890.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Tables showing the extent in statute acres and the Produce of the Crops for the year 1890.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KATE.

The Registrar-General,  
Charlemont House, Rutland-square.